28 APR. 1925

"DANGEROUS BUSINESS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"DANGEROUS BUSINESS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 63 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

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AND
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(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
14th Mar.	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,223
4th Apl.	DONGOLA @		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK‡ ..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,997
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA.		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,,	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
19th March	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer.	..
28th ,,	GAZANA *	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
18th Mar.	ALIPORE *† ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA
7th Apr.	KEYPORE * ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd June	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore.
† Cargo vessel only, proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
14th March.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
16th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
18th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
18th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Ka'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
20th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM and POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRY, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 ...	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist.
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Multan City	Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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J. H. Batty, Esq.
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Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
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SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
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REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ...	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Managing Agents,
THE CENTRALBANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

INSURANCE.

THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED, AJMER.
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INDIAN INSURANCE Co.
with any other in Field.
Funds exceed Rs. 12,00,000/-.
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GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES A SPECIALITY.
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Apply for New Explanatory Leaflet to ———
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(3) B. S. VAIDYA, Baroda.
(4) P. D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond Manager, Head Office, AJMER.
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The perfected system to provide Marriage Dowries for Daughters, GUARANTEEING PAYMENT OF FULL SUM ASSURED IN EVENT OF PARENT'S DEATH, and RE FUND OF FULL PREMIUM PAID WITH PER CENT. INTEREST SHOULD CHILD DIE WITHIN POLICY TERM. Profits added if parent and child survive policy term. Descriptive pamphlet upon application.
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You have a duty to your Dependents. PROTECT THEM by a LIFE POLICY with the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Established 1908.)
67, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO,, LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.)
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Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
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AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
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Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

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Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS on Commission. Good references and education essential. Any nationality. Good income guaranteed to hard-working and intelligent. No previous experience necessary. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—SCIENCE TEACHER, B.Sc., or B.A., (with Science) for the Karnatak High School, Dharwar. Pay from 60 to 70 per month according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned on or before the 15th instant. S. N. PUNEKER, M.A., Principal, Karnatak High School. Dharwar, 9th March, 1925.
A 22871

WANTED—LOCAL MANAGERS on Rs. 75—10—100 per month in every district of India for our trading work. Knowledge of English necessary. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Apply with one anna postage stamps, to RAE BARELI TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RAE BARELI (OUDH).
A22735

WANTED—ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER for up-country Cotton Mill. Only those with a wide experience of weaving in Indian Mills and a thorough practical knowledge of Sizing should apply. Pay Rs. 500 per mensem with free unfurnished quarters and medical attendance. Apply Box No. 707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A 22844

WANTED—THREE GRADUATES with honours in languages and having experience of teaching for Basaweshwar High School, Bagalkot; S.T.C.'s preferred. Apply for terms, etc., to the undersigned before the end of March, 1925. (1) M. C. Kalbungi, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, (2) M. R. SALI, Joint Secretaries, Basaweshwar High School, Bagalkot.
A 22858

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. Thi Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/ per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE (B) RAWALPINDI.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN energetic educated youth desires POST as GENERAL CLERK or TYPIST. Good references. Apply Box No. 708, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 893

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TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building, HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C M883

TO LET—2nd floor of a large chocolate coloured building. Opposite Two Elephants, Imperial Cinema, Girgaum. Apply within.
C M869

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—SECOND HAND MACHINERY and ENGINE a BOILER, a number of Gins Cotton Bailing Press and an Oil Press all in good working order. In detail please correspond to Box No. 710, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K 22870

WANTED.—Second-hand MACHINERY.—Either whole or separately ONE COTTON., half Press and Finisher complete with suitable Direct acting, Pumping Engine and Boiler should be in working order. ONE. 30 x 7 x 150 lbs. Lancashire Boiler. Apply with full particulars, and age of each Machine with lowest quotation to:—MESSRS. CHIRANJI LAL MULTANI MAL, Mills Owner & Banker, Patiala.
K 838

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

TO BE SOLD—IRANI TEA SHOP with all furniture. Apply SHAPARIA IRON AND STEEL WORKS OFFICE, 1st Floor, Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street.
G M890

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Last chance of buying New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, for Rs. 200 only. Few left. All Policy Size sold out. Original price Rs. 495 and 540. Rs. 250 for 25 inch Carriage, 275 for 30 inch.

	Rs.
Oliver 3, Rs. 65, Brief, 75, Monarch ...	90
Remington 7, 65, 8, 75, Empire 1, 75, ...	90
Underwood 5, 125, 145, Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, 85, 100, Brief, 150, New Types, ...	160
Hammond Multiplex, 125, 140, Mercedes, ...	175
Remington 10, 125 to 200, Brief, 150 to ...	200
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Gujerati, 120 ...	150
Corona 3, 100, 120, 130, New, ...	160
Corona 3, Improved Model, New, ...	195
Corona Four, latest, just arrived, ...	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223. W.S.

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona latest Improved Model, New	195
Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New	225
Remington Portable, New	234
Fox Portable (Shop-soiled)	125
Senta Portable (German), New	150
Underwood 5 Rs. 100, Remington 10 from	100
Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine) ...	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi	85

Rebuilt Typewriters: Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11. Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers. Repairs to All Makes.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T S

TYPEWRITERS—Remington 7 Rs. 60, 8 Rs 70. Empire 1 Rs. 75. Yost 20 Rs. 95. Oliver 3 Rs. 60, 5. Rs. 95. 9 Rs. 120. Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 Rs. 95 to 215. Remington Factory Rebuilts as new at second-hand prices. Guaranteed Repairs to all makes. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

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FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

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FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra.

CATARACTS—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you without knife. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P M861

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

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The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

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"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES, FINISH AND PRICE.
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WANTED—A RELIABLE FIRM to represent the Sutna Stone Lime in the whole Bombay province on favourable terms and powers. Most profitable job. Please apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Mishra Lime Works, Sutna, E. I. Rly.
T M895

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIFTH CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a resolution of the Board of Directors dated the 6th instant, a Call of Rs. 15 per share of the above Company was made, and by the same resolution it has been provided that such Call be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company on or before the 31st March, 1925, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged up to the date of payment.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. TARACHAND,
Secretary.

Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, 13th March, 1925.
22869

G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

(Incorporated in England.)

THE COMPANY requires the services of a Bridge Inspector. He must have had experience in the manufacture erection and maintenance of Railway structural steel work. A knowledge of Power Plant and Pneumatic Tools is necessary. His duties will be chiefly confined to the Maintenance (Inspection, cleaning painting and preservation) of the structural steelwork on the Railway within a radius of 7 miles of Bombay. Applications (which should be superscribed "Bridge Inspector") accompanied by copies of certificates should be forwarded before 1-4-1925 to the address of the undersigned from whom further particulars may be ascertained. The starting pay of the post will be Rs. 300 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 25 to a maximum of Rs. 400.

(Sd.) A. GORDON GRAY,
Ag. Superintending Engineer,
Maintenance of Way,
Victoria Terminus, Bombay.
22851

NOTICE

DR. B. G. VAD, M.B., B.S., (Bom.) Lord Reay Lecturer for the Winter Session 1924-25, will deliver his first lecture on WEDNESDAY, the 25th and second lecture on FRIDAY, the 27th March, 1925 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Anatomy Lecture Theatre of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, Captain S. L. Bhatia, M.D., I.M.S., presiding.
The subject will be—
"Pathology of Tropical Diarrhoeas with special reference to Sprue."
All members of the medical profession and senior medical students are invited to attend.
S. L. BHATIA,
M.D., (Cantab).
Captain, I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
22864

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "GORJISTAN" having arrived from Singapore, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged at No. 15, Victoria Dock. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or Warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of short delivery and damage, etc., are to be sent to this office within a fortnight after discharge from the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained.

A. NEMAZEE & CO., Agents.
Oriental Navigation Co., Ltd.
15, Ravelin Street, Fort,
Bombay, 13th March, 1925. 898

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922 and the Order date the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

Lot No. I.—On Tuesday, the 7th day of April 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. II—On WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. III.—On THURSDAY, the 9th day of April, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of land or ground (formerly of quit and ground rent tenure but since redeemed) with the messuage hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1756, New No. 8887, Old Survey No. 1297, New Survey No. 4757 and Cadestral Survey No. 3550, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in C. Ward No. 7327, Street No. 53 and 59 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property of Lukmanji Moosaji and on or towards the south by the property formerly or now of Pandu Ramji.

LOT NO. II.

All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of Fazindari land or ground with the messuage tenements sheds or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Haines Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2330 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New No. 13691, New Survey No. 2/3461 (part) and Cadestral Survey No. 1816 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7049-50, Street Nos. 1-2 Ward No. 7054, Street No. 97-99 and Ward No. 7055, Street No. 101-105 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy, partly by the property of Ali Mahomed Gulam Hussein, partly by the property of Gangadas Dayabhai and partly by the property of mosque, on or towards the West partly by Haines Road and partly by the property of Vithal Sakharam Pandhare, on or towards the North partly by the property of City Improvement Trust and partly by the property of the mosque and on or towards the South partly by Hains Road and partly by the property of Shaki Ratansi and partly by the property of Dwarkadas Lalloobhai.

LOT NO. III.

All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of land of Government koka land or ground with the messuage, tenements, chawls and bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 23890 square yards or thereabouts and registered as to a portion thereof in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 101, New No. 1424, Old Survey No..... and New Survey No. 1-2/2483 and as to remainder thereof under Old No. 127, New No. 14302 and New Survey No. 1/2476 and Cadestral Survey No. 426 of Parel Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 2479 (1), Street No. 1173 Ward No. 2479 (1a), Street No. 1173 aa, Ward No. 2479 (2), Street No. 1173 (a), Ward No. 2479 (3), Street No. 1173 B. Ward No. 2479 (4), Street No. 1173 C. Ward No. 2479 (5), Street No. 1173, D. Ward No. 2480, Street No. 1174 and Ward No. 2481, Street No. 1175 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., on or towards the West by partly by Parel Tank Road and partly by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Allarakhia, on or towards the North by the property of Karsondas Govindji and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Allarakhia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1925.
(Sd). H. H. WADIA,
22860 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3490 of 1924.

KONDULAL KHUPCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at New Nagpada, outside the Fort, and LUXMAN MALADEO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Nal Bazar, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

BALWANT NARAYAN DETHE, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, carrying on business as Contractor, till recently residing at Kurla in Thana District, but his present whereabouts are not known ..... Defendant.

To,
BALWANT NARAYAN DETHE,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under Order XXI, Rule 34 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to state your objections in writing if any you have, to the draft conveyance which is lying in the Office of the Prothonotary, High Court, Bombay and to file the same in the Prothonotary's Office, on or before the 25th day of March, 1925, and in such event to appear either in person or by Advocate or Attorney before the Judge in Chambers on the 26th day of March, 1925, at 1145 in the fore-noon to support the same.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1925.
PARALKAR & RANCHHODDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 22865

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2208 of 1924.

KONDULAL KHUPCHAND. ..... Plaintiff.
versus.
BALWANT NARAYAN DETHE And Another. ..... Defendants.

To,
BALWANT NARAYAN DETHE.
The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that an application will be made on behalf of the Plaintiff abovenamed before His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp on MONDAY, the 30th day of March, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) for an order for decree absolute for sale of the property situate at Kurla and mortgaged to the Plaintiff, the subject matter of the above suit, and for costs.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1925.
PARALKAR AND RANCHHODDAS.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
22866

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between NAMDAR JAMASP, FREDOON B. MARZBAN and BYRAM KHOSHROO and carried on in the name of Dinshaw Namdar and Company has from the 27th day of February, 1925, been DISSOLVED so far as the said Byram Khoshroo is concerned and the said Byram Khoshroo has retired from the said firm as from the said day.

Notice is further given that the continuing partners Namdar Jamasp and Fredoon B. Marzban are now solely entitled to the assets and outstandings of the firm and are liable to perform the existing engagements of the said firm and to discharge its liabilities and the said Byram Khoshroo is not now entitled to recover any of the assets and outstandings of the firm nor is he liable for any of the debts and engagements thereof.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1925.
MULLA & MULLA.
Attorneys for the continuing partners Namdar Jamasp and Fredoon B. Marzban, carrying on business as Dinshaw Namdar and Company.
22868

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 464 of 1925.

Bai PIROJBAI, widow of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla, (2) DARASHA MANECKJI BHIWANDIWALLA, (3.) SORABJI MANECKJI BHIWANDIWALLA and (4.) DOSSABHOY HORMUSJI BHIWANDIWALLA all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, the Executors and the Executrix of the late Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla the 1st, 3rd and 4th plaintiffs residing at Chira Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay and the second plaintiff residing at Frere Road within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) DADABHOY SORABJI PASTAKIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, carrying on business at Crawford Market, without the Fort of Bombay and (2.) NADARSHAW ADERJI TODDIWALLA, also of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Lalbaug, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay.

To,
NADARSHAW ADERJI TODDIWALLA, Esqr.,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that our clients have filed the above suit inter alia against you for the recovery of the sum of Rs 4,000 and interest thereon at 9 per cent. from 28th October, 1924, till judgment and the High Court has fixed the 31st day of March, 1925, for the hearing of the above suit.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1925.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22872

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JAFFERBHAI MOOSABHAI RASIWALLA alias BHARMAL, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, a widower, lately residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

EBRAHIMJI MOOSABHAI RASIWALLA and SALEBHAI MOOSABHAI RASIWALLA, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, rope merchants, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of Feb. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

24th day of February, 1925.
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
22861

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on the 2nd day of March, 1925, by Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co., Auctioneers by the directions of the Mortgagees Haji Allarakhia Rahimtulla and others on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the Deceased Mortgagor Bai Navibai, widow of Khatao Waghji and the beneficiaries mentioned in the Deed of Settlement, dated 5th day of March, 1897, from Bai Navibai, widow of Khatao Waghji to the said Bai Navibai and Goswami Rukhmanibai and also those mentioned in the Deed of Settlement, dated 2nd November, 1911, from Bai Navibai, widow of Khatao Waghji to the said Bai Navibai and Ranchhoddas Walji Narandas Devji Lakhmidas Mathuradas and Jivandas Ramdas in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 27th day of August, 1923, and made between the said Navibai, widow of Khatao Waghji the Mortgagor of the one part and Haji Allarakhia Rahimtulla and others Mortgagees of the other part and in further pursuance of the Consent Judge's Order, dated 18th day of December, 1924, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit in 3448 of 1924 between Charandas Khatao Waghji Plaintiff vs. Haji Allarakhia Rahimtulla and others defendants. Our clients have purchased the undermentioned properties

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make th same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 33, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with all messuages and buildings thereon situate at Masjid Bunder, outside the fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 755, 756, 756 & New No. 6481 Old Survey No. 2/500-49, New No. 2566, Cadastral No. 343, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1583, Street No. 255 and which said premises are bounded as follows viz., on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Neshavji Jadhavji on or towards the West by a Private passage common to this and property secondly hereinafter described as well as to the property of Navibai at Mirchi Street and beyond it partly by a property of the said Navibai secondly hereinafter described and partly by the property of Tulsidas Soorji on or towards the North by the property of the said Navibai and on or towards the South by the property of Pragji Dharamsey.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground situate at Musjid Bunder in the Sub-District of Bombay on the East side of Shamji Hassaji Street (now called Samuel Street) together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 259 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 751, New No. 6475, Old Survey No. 493, New Survey No. 2566, Cadastral No. 343 Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1582 and Street Nos. 257-259 which said premises are bounded, on or towards the East by a private passage common to this and the property firstly described hereinabove as well as the property of Navibai at Mirchi Street and beyond that by the property firstly described herein, on or towards the West by the said Shamji Hassaji Street, on or towards the North by the property of Tulsidas Soorji and on or towards the South by a private passage common for the use of this and the property firstly described herein and other adjoining properties and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagees.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1925.
MADHAVJI & CO.,
22867 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ARDESHIR BURJORJI GODREJ, Sole Proprietor of The Godrej Oil & Soap Co., has from the date hereof assumed management of the said concern. The public are therefore warned against dealing in all matters concerning the same, with any other person except with our client only.

Bombay, dated 7th March, 1925.
KHAMBATA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ardeshir Burjorji Godrej, Sole Proprietor, Godrej Oil & Soap Co.
22837

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24027.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS. AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN A NEWLY AND VERY STRONGLY BUILT VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE TRAM LINES AT KALBADEVI ROAD, WITHOUT THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Madhavjee & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Chhotalal Mulchand the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and ested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th day of October 1922 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction all the Right Title and Interest of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned Immoveable property on SATURDAY, the 14th day of March 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and, Tax Tenure situate lying and being at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed with other land by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 461 New No. 2431 Old Survey No. 23 and New Survey No. 123 and Cadastral Survey No. 897 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1810, 1811, 3077 and 3079 and Street Nos. 103, 104, 7, 8 and 9 and containing by admeasurements 1302 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road on or towards the North by the property of Vallabhdas Jamnadas and on or towards the South partly by the property of Damodar Madhavji and partly by the Kolbhat Lane, and on or towards the West by the property of Morarji Velji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 33, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

The Members of the Subodha Sangeetha Sabha

WILL ENACT

VASANTHIKA

(IN TAMIL)

Written by A. KRISHNASAWMIAH, Esq.,

On Sunday, 15th March, 1925, at 6 p. m. (S. T.)

at Damodhar Thakersey Hall, Parel, BOMBAY.

(Mr. A. MAHALINGA IYER, Court Clown will entertain the audience at intervals)

Tickets.—Rs. 2-4, 1-2, As. 9, (*including Tax*).

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

This day, on SATURDAY, 14th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned.

7 cases about 5,600 pieces glass flower vases.

By order of the Office concerned:—

82 cases each 4 doz. tins of Alpine Milk.

One large lot of crockeryware consisting of rich tea sets, fruit plates, ice cream plates, etc. etc.

On account and at risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Alex Pais cruet stand, brass pot, kitchen table, teakwood bedstead, meat safe, wooden cot, large shelves curojan chair, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF FULL CHROME WASHERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for Messrs. Pratab Pandit and Co., Managing Agents of the Western India Tanneries, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will this day, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, on account and risk of Mr. C. B. Paratwala:—

2,200 lbs. of full Chrome Washers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SAFES AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Messrs S. B. Billimoria and Seth Shantidas Astikaran Liquidators George Gahagan & Co. Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation) Messrs BENNETT Co. will This Day, SATURDAY, the 14 inst., sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street the following:—

One large and one small Iron Safes on stand, writing tables, chairs, dining table, cupboards etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 2794 of 1923 (Chota Gulam v/s. Ebrahim Karim) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will This Day, SATURDAY the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

Gold and silver ornaments such as gold patlis, kadas, chokri, earrings, silver such as fulboras, valas, churras, bangles, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BRITISH INDIA SAW MILL AT TANK BUNDER CONNAUGHT CROSS ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4263 of 1924 (Muskati vs. Bujanboo) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

A saw mill known as British India Saw Mill situate at Tank Bunder, Connaught Cross Road, with machinery plants stores, steam Engine, steam crane, Donkey pumps, Lancashire boiler sawing machines, shed, Tanks shaftnig gearing, etc.

The above is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cooperage opposite the Bandstand "Pahani House" made to order season wood household furniture by Lazaras and Roberts, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, silver ware, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, Jacobine furniture of the latest design, large mirror back sideboard and dinner wagons, rich, carpets, screens, purdahs, very rich artistic made mirror back, Cabinets Parian; Bronze marble and terra cotta figures, brass vases and ornaments, roll top writing table, office chairs, glass door book and silver show cases, reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel doors almyrahs dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, one sweet tone cottage piano, large double spring phonograph Perambulator, hat stands, large English ice box, with refrigerator, tiled teapoys, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of C. E. Lynch Bloose, Esq., Dy. Commissioner of Police Bombay, proceeding to Europe.

AUCTION SALE OF CYLINDER FILLETS AND RING DOFFERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jookna Lister and Sons, Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 19th inst. sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of Messrs. Eastern Mill Supply Co. of Ahmedabad, the following:—

One case containing 2 cylinder fillets 350 ft. each 2" No. 70s. full C. C. Bright H and T. Steel Cords 48" wide.

Two Ring Doffers 78 5/8" x 49" C. C. 26 ends Bright H. & T. Steel with Leather Dividers complete. Doffers 25" Diametre.

Suitable for William Tabbams Waste cords.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE ALBUM, CONTAINING A COLLECTION OF OLD AND RARE STAMPS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator Stewart Jacks (Motors) Ltd., in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and risk of Mr. A. A. Siquera.

One album, containing a collection of old and rare stamps.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF LAMINGTON ROAD AND SUTER STREET AT AGRIPADA ESTATE PLOT NO. 70 AND 70A.

Suit No. 1737 of 1924.

Miya Ahmed Usman and Usman Ismail vs. Mohamed Mia Haji Hia Ahmed Khandwani Dada Mia Haji Mia Ahmed Khandwani and Aba Mia Ahmed Khandwani.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the plaintiffs and in pursuance of the consent Decree dated 13th November, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will to-morrow SUNDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being plots No. 70 and 70A of the Agripada Estate (West) of the improvement Trust of the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2346 square yards or thereabouts together with the buildings erected thereon situate at Gilder Street registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3525 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4134 (1), 4134 (1A) and Street Nos. 70 and 70A and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on the North and West by the said Gilder Street, on the East by plot No. 71 of the said Estate and on the South by the said Sutar Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
TO-MORROW MORNING SUNDAY
MARCH 15th AT 10 A. M.

HAROLD LLOYD
IN
SAFETY LAST

THE FILM WHICH HAS KEPT BOMBAY LAUGHING FOR TWO WEEKS.

THE FUNNIEST PICTURE EVER PRODUCED

7 REELS OF RIOTOUS FUN AND THRILLS.

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 (including Tax).

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS EXCEPT GALLERY.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Byculla, 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, opposite Masina Hospital, Messrs. BYREN & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, such as dining table, chair, Chesterfield sofas, and chairs, drawing room suites, cabinets, beds, almyrahs, side-boards, dressing and washing tables, sweet toned cottage piano, gramophones, table fans, ladies' and gents' cycles, crockery, glassware, platedware, etc. etc. Property of W. M. Robb Esq. Property on view catalogue are ready. 4974.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES AND ACCESSORIES.

On Sunday, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BYREN & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Automobile Co. Ltd., at Queen's Road, the following lot of motor cars, cycles, accessories, etc. of the said Company.

Description of cars, Fiat, Arrol Johnsson, Charron Buick, De La Hays, Maxwells, Clyno, Maxwell Landewlette, Cleveland, and Henderson motor cycles and combinations, Dodge cars, Ranault, Vauxham, Charron, Clement etc., etc.

Also a very great lot brand new accessories viz. American spanners, Lucas cycle bags, Hammers, Lamps Jacks, Gas cylinders Pumps, petrol pourers, screw driver greese guns, Horns, etc., ets.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods removed next day.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LTD., (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

By the order of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Liquidators for the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works (In Voluntary Liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above Factory, situate near Crescent Mills, Furguson Road, Lower Parel, the undermentioned machineries for making alluminium and German Silver utensils, buttons, brass hardware, etc.

PARTICULARS OF THE MACHINERIES.

Oil Engine, Crude Oil Engine, Drilling Milling, Shaping and Screw cutting machines, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 ft. spans, lathes, dynamos, drilling, grinding file making, curving, rolling and sheet cutting machines, embossing and cutting press, sawing machine, various sorts of dyes, models for making all sorts of utensils, embossing dyes for all sorts of buttons, etc., etc.

Full particulars can be had on application. Private offers will be received.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE

THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-DAY 4, 6, 8, & 10.
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

SAFETY LAST

THE RECORD COMEDY FILM WHICH HAS KEPT BOMBAY LAUGHING FOR TWO WEEKS AND IS STARTING ON ITS THIRD.

The success of this picture has been so tremendous that the Management have decided to extend it for still another week.

Packed houses have yelled over the 7 reels of wildfun which Harold Lloyd serves up in this great laughter event.

FUN AND THRILLS WITHOUT A SECOND'S PAUSE
HAROLD LLOYD AT THE TOP OF HIS FORM.
HAROLD LLOYD'S MASTERPIECE.

PATHE GAZETTE
FELIX GETS LEFT.

NO INCREASE IN PRICE THIS WEEK.

PRICES: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 (Including Tax).

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p.m.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT — THIS WEEK

UNIVERSAL—GIBSON DRAMA

"THE SAWDUST TRAIL"

5 Reels—featuring the popular Star

HOOT GIBSON

A ROLLICKING, SIDE-SPLITTING, HAIR-RAISING COMEDY-DRAMA

Shakespeare wrote "The Taming of the Shrew," but Hoot Gibson, in "The Sawdust Trail," has brought the taming process up to date.

HOOT GIBSON

In the wildest romance of his screen career. Between love-making and taming the wildest woman in the Wild West Show, he finds time to perform some of the funniest stunts you have ever seen.

The Programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Comedy

"HER FORTUNATE FACE"

featuring the excruciatingly funny

WANDA WILEY

To-Night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT — THIS WEEK!

A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION

A John Emerson—Anita Loos Production in 5 Reels, featuring the pretty winsome

CONSTANCE TALMADGE

in

"DANGEROUS BUSINESS"

A PHONEYMOON OF BRIDAL FRIGHTS!

GASP OVER THIS! Here's a bride who baulked at the altar. Said she was married when she wasn't. Dabbled in Dangerous Business and crashed when the man she said she was married to commanded: "Nancy—Come Home!" Go-o-o-ood Night!

A Nibble at Nuptials by a Wife who wasn't! It Whizzes!

Peppier Even than the One You Thought was. Connie's peppiest before.

See the irresistibly charming

CONNIE TALMADGE

in a roaringly funny comedy drama.

The Programme includes the International News and a Comedy.

To-Night:— 3-30: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA— DHOBI TALAO.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!

UNDER AUSPICES OF BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

NATIONAL WEEK'S CELEBRATIONS
AND
OPENING OF "CONGRESS HOUSE"

223, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BELOW KENNEDY BRIDGE

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND ART EXHIBITION

18th to 26th MARCH 1925—Daily 3 to 11 p. m.

Side Shows consisting of booths of Indian made goods.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS and MUSICAL CONCERTS

WITH DAILY INDIAN BAND.

PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION
TALIMKHANA WITH LEJAM, JUGGLERS DEN AND TRICKS
SEE SPLENDID GLITTERING ICEBERG DECORATION BY MR. AMIN.
LADIES' SECTION BY RASHTRYA KANYASHALA—CHILDREN'S CORNER,—SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

SOAP MAKING DEMONSTRATION BY Mr. A. B. GODREJ will be shown at the Exhibition with lectures, Students who want to learn will have to pay Rs. 25/- for a complete course of 3 days.

Entrance Fee 4 Annas. Season Pass Rs. 3/6.

A FEW STALLS STILL AVAILABLE FOR INDIAN MADE ARTICLES.

APPLY FOR RENTS TO:
SECRETARY, BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

AT LAST

The Real Right Owner to the throne.

Comes out

of the mask—the black curtain From To-day Showing this week

Shri Krishna Film Co.'s

First Production

KRISHNA KUMAR

OR

SACHO HAKDAR

AT

CINEMA

Majestic

A Sure—Sensational—Show.

Time: Saturday, Sunday, Holidays Begins at 3 P.m. Weekdays Begins at 5 p.m.

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COY'S
Religious production

"SETH SAGALSHA"

An excellent piece from Indian mythology.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS AT:—
5, 7, 9, and 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On Sat. & Sun. at 3 P. M.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

Saturday, 14th March 1925 at (8-30 p. m. NAND-KUMAR.

Sunday, 15th March 1925, at (3 p. m.) Noon SAUBHADRA.

Manager.

A NICE AND INTERESTING PROGRAMME

Commencing from Saturday 14th

Selected Films of the

HINDUSTHAN CINEMA FILM Co.

BABRUVAHAN

WITH A DESHI COMIC

SLEEPY'S FORTUNE.

Good Accommodation for Families

At most Cheap Rates

As. 3-4-7-9 and 12. Rs. 1, 1-8.

The only Cinema where Families can have more enjoyment with little expense.

DAILY 4 SHOWS 5-7-9-11
Saturday, Sunday, Holiday Extra Show 3 p. m.

CINE MADELEINE

GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD

5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily, Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30 p. m.

Madams' big attraction
A domestic drama dealing with the eternal problem of feminine independence.

"Sansar Chakra"

OR

PAHLA PIAR

featuring
Miss Patience Cooper
Miss Sharifa
Master Surajram
and
Mr. Dadabhoy Sarkari
Also 2 Reels most laughable comedy.

POPULAR PRICES.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 13.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 680
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 735
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 720
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 115
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 110
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154½
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78-3/8
London—Paris Frcs. 93.18
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.89
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.60
London—Rome Liras 117.00
London—Berlin Marks——
TONE OF EXCHANGE.—
The Exchange Market was steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 13.

Bank's selling T T Ready 29/32
Bank's buying T T Ready 31/32
Bank's selling T T March 7/8
Bank's buying T T March 15/16
Bank's selling T T April 27/32
Bank's buying T T April 29/32
Bank's selling T T May 13/16
Bank's buying T T May 7/8
Bank's selling T T June 25/32
Bank's buying T T June 27/32
Bank's selling T T July
Bank's buying T T July

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 13.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 1/4
Fcs. Demand.	689
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	154 1/2
Shanghai	207
Japan	..
Singapore	158

Market Steady.

London, March 12

Tele. Transfers dull 1/5 31/32
Bar Gold quiet £4.6 7
Bar Silver Spot quiet 31 15/16

London, Mar. 12.

Rentes 3 per cent 47 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 15/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet China selling.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th instant.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 12.

Stockholm	17.74
Christiania	31.18
Amsterdam	11.96
Switzerland	24.82
Belgium	yesterdays 94.60
Athens	yesterdays 329.50

11th March Cuban Sugar March value 14/9

London, Mar. 12.

Exchange on London in Paris 9,317
Exchange on London in Germany 20,062,000
Exchange on London in Italy 11.722

New York, Mar. 12.

Demand Bills 47,800

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 12.

Discount:—

Bank Bills 3 M/st	4 1/2
Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st	4 7/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st	5 3/8
Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st	5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	18

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 13.

3 Months 4¾ per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6¾ per cent.
1 Month 6¾ per cent.
2 Months 6¾ per cent.
6 Months 6 per cent.

TONE OF MONEY MARKET— Firm.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 12.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 7/8 + 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 1/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 3/16 + 1/16.
Conversion Loan £77 3/4 + 1/4.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 57 1/8 + 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 /12 per cent 48 1/4 unchanged.

London, March 12.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 58, see Stocks etc.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58, see Stocks etc.
Linseed La Plata Argentine March/April sellers poor demand 21 7/8.
Cottonseed Bombay March/April sellers neglected £10.
Castorseed Bombay March/April sellers £23 7/8.
Ferozepore Rapeseed Real Bold, quoted afloat £20 3/8.
Toria Rapeseed March/April sellers £21.
Toria Rapeseed March paid £21.
Exchange on Prague 161.00

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 13.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/3
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/4
3 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1939-49 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET—Steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 13.

Market closed steady owing to speculative activity. The closing rates are:—

BANKS.

The Imperial Bank 1395, India Bank 72/8, Central 23/12xd., Eastern 85.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed Advance 440, Alliance 65, Apollo 17, Bombay Cotton 537/8, Bombay Dyeing 1025, Century 507/8, Central India 538/12, Colaba Land 156/4, Coorla 160, Crescent 255, Currim 490, Dawn 697/8, Edward Sassoon 160, E. D. Sassoon 1/7, Fazulbhoy 998/12, Finlay 850, F. Petit 1025, Globe 48/12, Gokak 120(Indian Bleaching 230, Indore Malwa 387/8, Kasturchand 162/8, Khatau 122/8, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4800, Madhavrao Scindia 60, Madhowji 387/8, Maneckji Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 122/8, New Great 421/4, Pabani 355, Pearls 590, Phoenix 537/8, Simplex 223/12, Swan 1162/8, Swadeshi 625, Tata Mill 215.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 495, B. Burma 352/8, B. Burma N.I. 90, Bt. Buma Pet. 4/14, B. Tramway 104/6, Bombay Steam 88/12, Bundi Cement 10/8, New India Insurance 14/8, Shivrajpur 54, Tata Iron Ordinary 21/4, Tata Iron Deferred 72/8, Tata Hydro 1015, Tata Power Ordy. 190, Tata Power Pref. 310n., Scindia Steam 6/11.

SHARES.

London, Mar. 12.

Hongkong Bank £138
Chartered Bank £21 3/8
National Bank £47 1/4
P. & O. Bank £11 1/2
Eastern Bank £6 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, March 13.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/11/0
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/11/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/14/0
Bar Silver ready Rs. 72/7/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/7/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/8/0

London, March 12.

Bar gold ready s. 86-7
Silver ready d. 31-15
Silver forward d. 31-12.

TONE OF SILVER—
Market closed uncertain but at present steady. India bought to cover sales. China sold forward.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/12/0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/13/0

GOLD.

London, March 12.

The moderate arrivals of Gold were chiefly absorbed on trade account. India bought small amounts for shipment fro. Durban.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 13.

Ready:—21-11-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Fagan	21-12-3	21-11-3	21-11-3	
Chaitra	21-15-3	21-14-3	21-14-3	
Vasak	22-0-0	21-15-6	21-15-6	

Teji Mandi.
Chaitra 0—4—0
Visak. 0—5—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, March 13.

Ready:—72-8-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Fagan	72-10-0	72-7-0	72-8-0	
Chaitra	72-12-0	72-10-0	72-11-0	

Teji Mandi
Chaitra 1—2—0
Visak. 1-12—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, March 12.

India and China sold forward which chiefly accounts for the quotation being below the spot price. On the contrary, India and the Continent bought for early delivery. The former bought chiefly to cover previous sales. America bought on most days but market has been very quiet and the present level of prices seems to attract very little interest. Consequently it is difficult to see how the market is likely to move. Messrs. Mocatta's do not look for any important change for the present.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 13.

A further sharp decline of 37 to 43 points has been reported in New York futures today. The market declined on considerable long liquidation and speculative selling. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 1 point lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A Norden & Co. cable under date 12th instant as under: —

"Speculative selling continues."

After maintaining a steady undertone, the American markets for the last two days report easier advices which easiness we attribute to natural reaction after the fairly rapid rise.

The local market also follows in the footsteps of the Home markets, but the near future remains uncertain, as owing to the non-abolition of excise duty on cotton goods by the Government it is quite possible that millowners may reduce wages of thir operatives, and should the millowners take this step a general strike of the mill hands may be imminent, in which case the market is likely to give way. However, for the present there seems to be no serious movement in this direction.

Owing to a further sharp drop in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning for F G. Broach April/May at Rs. 477 1/2. At the opening prominent Shroffs were moderate sellers and the market declined to Rs. 476. On buying by Commission Houses and one Japanese firm the values recovered to Rs. 477 1/2 and the market closed at Rs. 477. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 488 and dropped to Rs. 486 on selling by Shroffs. On buying by Commission Houses the market improved to Rs. 487 and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 477 1/2 and closed quiet but steady at Rs. 477 Bazar operators were moderate buyers.

closed steady at Rs. 472 on buying by Shroffs.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 468 and F. G. Bengal March/May and July were quoted Rs. 432 Rs. 431 and Rs. 433 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand from Exporters was moderate. About 4000 bales are reported to have been sold.

To-day 100 bales Oomra and 700 bales Bengal were tendered, the total tenders uptodate being 300 bales Oomra and 1300 bales Bengal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 13.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	477
„ „ „ July-Aug.	..	487
Fully Good Bengal March	..	432 1/2
„ „ „ May	..	430 1/2
„ „ „ July	..	433 1/2
Fine Oomra .. March	..	472

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 13.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab ..	459	449	434
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	490	480	468
M. G. Broach ..	512	505	495
M. G. Khandesh ..	478	468	453

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 13.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	477
„ „ „ July/August	..	487
Fully Good Bengal March	..	432
„ „ „ May	..	430
Fine Oomra .. March	..	471
Good Southerns May/June	..	495

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 13.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G. ..	..	..
„	Fine M.G. ..	445/50	..
„	F.G.M.G.	425/30	..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G. ..	445	..
„	F.G.M.G.	425/30	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	500/20	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	450/60	475/85
Nagpur		450/60	475/85
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	445	465/75
Pulgaon .. „	„	455/50	475/80
Dhamangaon „	„	440/5	465/75
Amraoti .. „	„	435/45	465/75
Khamgaon-Akola	„	440/45	465/70
Mulkapur „	„	415/20	450/55
Khandesh „	„	410/20	445
„	F.G.M.G.	..	405/500
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	505/10 March
„ Fully Good	„	..	.. +25
Muthia	Fine „	..	.. +15/17
„	F.G.M.G.	425/30	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	..	.. ..
Westerns	„	475/95	.. ..
„	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	510/15	.. ..
Cambodia	„	545/60	.. ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, Mar. 13.

New York Market, 12th March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
25.53	Mar.	+	25.10	—43
25.78	May	26.03+25	25.40	—38
26.05	July	+ (Mutilated).	25.68	—37
25.50	Oct.		25.07	—43

New York Spot on 11th March, 25.90—15: New Orleans 25.80 —.10.

Telegraphic market advices:—Heavy long liquidation taken on limits down.

May highest (Mutilated), lowest 25.35 (2.10 p.m.)

Liverpool Market, 12th March.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.88	Mar.			13.87	—01
13.95	May	13.97+02	13.92—03	13.95	—
13.98	July	13.99+01		13.98	—
13.65	Oct.			13.67	+02
Egyptian					
33.70	May			33.80	+10
31.75	July			31.80	+05

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.10 a.m.: Scattered showers Memphis (Central belt). Weather much colder. Western belt generally fair. All balance entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) Cabled 4.25 p.m.: Small market chiefly local. No rain in the Western belt.

American cross rate 4.77 1/2.

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 12.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales:—	
At Liverpool	6,000
On Spec. & for Exp.	200
Sales of East Indian	nil.
Mid. Americans Spot:—	
Universal Standard quiet	14.14
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	36.85
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—	
March	25.48
May	25.78
July	26.00
New York Noon Call:—	
March	25.25
May	25.55
July	25.80
New Orleans 10 a.m:—	
March	25.77
May	26.02

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 12.

Future Delivery Prices:—		
March	13.88	unchgd
May	13.93	—.02
July	13.96	—.02
August	13.86	unchgd
October	13.66	+.01
January	13.50	+.01
Egyptians:—		
May	33.95	+.25
July	31.90	+.15
November	25.10	unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:

Liverpool, Mar 13.

Mar.	13.72—.15
Apl.	13.70—.17
May	13.72—.16
July	13.83—.15
Aug.	13.72—.15
Oct.	13.53—.14
Dec.	13.40—.14
Jan.	13.37—.12

EGYPTIANS

May	33.65—.15
July	31.70—.10
London 12th Belgium	9468
Athens	31750
Cuban Sugar 14 5/8 March Paid.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 12.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.

Liverpool:—		
March	13.78	—.10
April	13.87	unchgd.
May	13.95	unchgd
June	13.94	unchgd.
July	13.98	unchgd.
August	13.87	+.01
September	13.77	+.02
October	13.67	+.02
November	13.56	unchgd
December	13.54	unchgd.
January	13.49	unchgd.
February	13.44	unchgd.
March	13.40	unchgd.

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 12

March	35.40	+.10
April	34.55	+.10
May	33.80	+.10
June	32.75	+.10
July	31.80	+.05
August	30.95	+.05
September	29.70	+.05
October	28.45	+.05
November	25.00	+.05
December	24.45	—.15
January	24.09	—.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 12.

Scinde:—	
Good	11.20
Fully Good	11.60
Fine	12.00
Bengal:—	
Good	11.30
Fully Good	11.70
Fine	12.10
Oomra:—	
Good	11.85
Fully Good	12.25
Fine	12.65
Broach:—	
Good	12.05
Fully Good	12.45
Fine	12.85

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, March 12.

Futures at New York:—		
March	25.10	—.43
May	25.40	—.38
July	25.68	—.37
October	25.07	—.43

Liverpool, March 12.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands		G.O.C.
Liverpool:—		
March	13.87	—.01
May	13.95	unchgd.
July	13.98	unchgd.
October	1 367	+.02

AMERICAN MARKETS—COTTON.

New York, March 12.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	43000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12000
Day's Exports to Continent	30000
Futures at New York:—	
March	25.10 —.43
May	25.40 —.38
July	25.68 —.37
October	25.07 —.43
Spot Cotton at:—	
New York	25.50 —.40
New Orleans	25.45 —.35
Futures at New Orleans:—	
May	25.45 —.35
July	25.69 —.38
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	21 1/2

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, March 13.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	440	..	440
Bombay Cotton	537-8	..	537-8
Bombay Dyeing	1005-995-1000	1006-4	1005-12-8-22-8
Century	500-7-8-498-12	502-8	5014-6-4
Nagpur	540-36-4	537-8	537-8-38-12
Colaba	155	155	155
Crescent	255	255	255
Indore	387-8-90	387-8	390-88-12
Kohinoor	1250	..	1250
New Great	425-17-8	420	431-4
Pearl	582-8-87-8-82-8	586-4	587-8-90
Phoenix	540	..	537-8
Bharucha	115	..	110
Simplex	229-8-23-12-21-4	221-4	222-8-23-12
Swan	1200	..	1162-8
Swadeshi	650	650	625
Pabni	357-8	..	355
Fazal	1000-992-8	997-8	995 1000
Mathuradas	257-8	..	257-8
Tata Mill	227-8	..	217-8
Globe	50-10	..	50
Mysore	125	..	125
Madhavji	387 8-85	385	390-85-87-8
Finlay	850	..	850
Gokak	120	..	120
Edward Sassoon	172-8	..	172-8
Meyer Sassoon	122-8	..	122-8
Hydran	1010-22-8-17-8	1017-8	1010-15
Bombay Burma Old ..	355	..	352-8
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	105-10	105-10	105-10-4-6
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	89-6	..	88-12
Bundi Cement	10-8	..	10-8
Central E. Mining	34	..	33-4
Indian Cement	50	..	50
Tata Steel Ordy.	22	22	21-4
Tata Steel Defd.	71-4-75-73-4	71-4	71-4

Demand Bills	47800
Silver Commercial Bars:—	
Foreign mined	67 7/8

METAL REPORT.

London, March 12.

Tin Block	247

London, March 12.

	£
English best Selected Copper	67
Standard Copper G.M.B.	63 7/16
Copper Braziers	82 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter nominal	30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	16 1/4

BRASS.

Bombay, March 13.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3-4	60	0	0
Do	1	60	0	0
Do	1 1-4	60	0	0
Do	1 1-2	60	0	0
Do	1 3-4	60	0	0
Do	2	60	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 13.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	8	0
Copper American ..	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	69	0	0
Copper	2	69	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..	..	62	0	0
Panchteka Joint ..	..	27	0	0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61	0	0
Brass Bars	..	39	4	0
Pat Klai	..	66	0	0
Lead, Country	..	25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 ..		57	8	0
„ „ 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		57	8	0
German Copper 1-1-2		66	8	0
„ „ to 1-3-4 to 2 ..		68	0	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, ..		66	4	0
„ „ 1-1-4 ..		67	0	0

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 12.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Mar/Apl. sellers 68/6
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. Mar/Apl. sellers 69/3
Tone:—Quiet and easier.—Somewhat irregular
Australian Mar/Apl. sellers 68/6
Choice White Karachi Feb/Mar. value 65/3
Soft Red Karachi Feb/Mar. buyers 64/3
Tone:—Quiet and easier.—Somewhat irregular.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 13.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Ready						
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	68	0	0	10	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	67	0	0	9	14	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	70	0	0	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	2	0	11	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0	11	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0	12	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	11	0	14	3	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	6	0	13	14	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71	0	0	14	5	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black ..	62	0	0	12	10	0
Poppyseed, White ..	13	12	0	14	8	0
Groundnuts	64	8	0	13	2	0
Mowraseed	9	12	0	10	4	0
Barley	48	0	0	6	13	0
Castorseed	66	0	0	13	4	0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..			..		
Jira	16	0	0	..		
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	8	10	6			
Linseed, May	14	0	6			

SEEDS.

London, March 12.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May shipment £23 3/4 and in Linseed La Plata Argentine Afloat for Hull at £21 7/8.

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 13

Apollo Mill ..	17-8	Morarji Gooculdas	2800
Elphinstone ..	33-12	Madras United ..	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	295
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton ..	4770
Alliance Cotton	80	Vishnoo Cotton ..	520
Indian Dy.& Mfg.	230	Western India ..	560
Indian Mfg. ..	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	6-8
E. D. Sassoon ..	1-3	Sassoon Silk ..	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	18	Sassoon Cotton ..	43-12
Currimbhoy Mill	490	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand ..	6-4	Standard Mill ..	1500
Koorla Mill ..	160	Hindoostan Mill ..	1000
Kastoorchand ..	162-8	Hyderabad ..	2460
Khandesh Mill ..	2250	Tata Power Elec.	200
Khatau Mill ..	122-8	Punjab Cement ..	2-4
Gold Mohur ..	32	Bombay Flour ..	liq.
Jamshed Mill ..	130	Union Flour ..	32-8
Jivraj Baloo ..	600	Oriental Life ..	475
Tata Mill	220	Emperor ..	420
Dawn Mill ..	700	New India ..	14-4
New City	295	Jupiter Ins. ..	6-2
Planet	31-4	Great India ..	10
Premier	87-8	Scindia Steam ..	6-11
Presidency ..	70	Eastern Caemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	600	Port Canning ..	647-8
Bombay Indstl.	25	B'bay Telephone	29-8
Birla	18-8	„ Uganda ..	57
Madhavji	180	„ Burma New	90
Madhaorao Scindia	68	Br. Burma Petrol	4-9
Maneckji Petit ..	2650	Tata Oil	13-8

London, Mar. 12.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion £128,600,000 no change.
Public Deposits £13,700,000 Inc. £3,900,000
Other Deposits £110,500,000 Dec. £8,600,000
Govt. Securities £40,100,000 Dec. £3,500,000
Other Securities £78,200,000 Dec. £1,800,000
Notes & Gold £24,200,000 Inc. £700,000

The Bank reserve is 19.4 per cent. of the Liabilities.

LINSEED.

London, March 12.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
April/May done £23 3/4
Linseed Tone:—Slow demand at lower rates.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
March/April sellers 48/3
May/August done and buyers 48 1/8

London, March 11.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine Afloat to Hull near at £22/8/98 distant at £22 1/4. In Rapeseed Toria for March shipment to Hamburg at £21 and in Castorseed for April shipment to Venice 3 per cent at £23 1/8.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, March 10

No applications were received for Bills and Deferred Telegraphic Transfers.

IMMEDIATE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS

On Calcutta Rs. 4,00,000 at 1/6.

Tenders for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers at 1/6 were accepted in full.

The highest tender for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers was 1/6.

Total amount sold Rs. 4,00,000.

The amount to be offered for Tenders next week is Rs. 1,00,00,000.

RUBBER.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Apl/Mar. sellers 14 1/2
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot March 19 1/2
Tone:—Quiet—Very moderat business.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Mar. 12.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6

BARLEY.

London, Mar. 12.

Karachi Barley nominal not quoted.

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate decline in New York and a little change in Liverpool as compared with last week. Early the market declined on profit-taking and some selling. In the middle of the week the market improved on scattered buying but again gave way on long liquidation.

Although fluctuations during the period under review have not been on a wide range, the undertone still continues to show a steady appearance with a slowly upward movement in prices. After the continued rise there was a natural reaction on Wednesday and Thursday and prices in New York eased by about 60 points. Judging by the considerable volume of liquidation which has taken place in the March position of New York, the existing firmness is more or less of a surprising nature. We are, however, given to understand that the offerings resulting from this liquidation have been easily and quickly absorbed, chiefly by trade interests, although a little bit of speculative buying has been induced by a continuances of the drought in Texas. This latter factor is now to be seriously reckoned with, and should unfortunately rainfall be further delayed it is quite on the cards that we may witness a further upward movement. On the other hand, should rains now set in, it certainly can never be considered the best time of the season, as the prolongation is difficult to be made up.

Accounts from Manchester are practically the same as those in existence last week. The enquiry still flows but notwithstanding the steadiness of values, buyers show indifference towards current rates, with the result that the actual turnover is not on a very increased scale. Nevertheless, enthusiasm is being displayed by so many customers that a buying movement may at any moment set in.

Business in the American spot section has been of a steady character although, strictly speaking, sales have not been on such an extensive scale as the preceding two weeks. There has been a good demand still in existence for all classes of staples, the main enquiry being for Strict Low Middling to middling 13/16 staple.

Broadly speaking we take a moderately "bullish" view of the outlook and incline to think that the prospect is much more attractive in the future from a buying point than a selling one. We recommend taking advantage of any easiness with a view to making purchases, as these would certainly prove profitable in the course.

As regards the situation of the local market the undertone is distinctly healthier and unless rains in Texas should cause a decline in American prices here are not likely to give way to any extent. The whole position at the moment rests upon reports which may from time to time be received from the other side concerning weather conditions and the new crop prospects, and it is therefore a difficult task to venture upon a decided opinion in one direction or the other.

Concerning the ready market there is little to report. The sharp rise in forward quotations does not seem to have reflected upon the ready market and the demand for the latter remains limited, with buyers remaining inactive. Arrivals of cotton are still three lakhs of bales behind the figure same time last year, so that it appears as if there will be no pressure of cotton in our market.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

New York March last week 25.72; this week 25.19 minus 62.

New York May last week 25.96; this week 25.40 minus 56.

New York July last week 26.15; this week 25.68 minus 47.

New York October last week 25.53; this week 25.07 minus 46.

Liverpool March last week 13.91; this week 13.87 minus 4.

Liverpool May last week 13.95; this week 13.95 unchanged.

Liverpool July last week 13.96; this week 13.96 unchanged.

Liverpool October last week 13.61; this week 13.67 plus 6.

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good Broach April/May opened on the 6th instant at Rs. 477½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 482½ on buying by prominent Shroffs and Bazar operators. On the 7th instant the market opened at Rs. 478½ easier in sympathy with a decline in New York futures and gradually improved to Rs. 480 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying. On the 9th instant the bazar opened steady at Rs. 483 owing to a recovery in New York futures, and steadily advanced to Rs. 487½ on buying by bazar operators and Commission Houses. On the 10th instant the bazar opened at Rs. 485 and after fluctuating within a narrow range declined to Rs. 484. On the 11th instant the market was closed. It reopened on the 12th instant at Rs. 481½ easier on accordance with lower advices reported from Home and advancing to Rs. 483½ on Shroffs buying closed at Rs. 481½. Whilst Broach July/August opened on the 6th instant at Rs. 488 and gradually improved to Rs. 495 on Shroffs buying. Around this level bazar operators were sellers and the prices gave way to Rs. 490½ but again improved to Rs. 498½ on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying On general selling the market again gave way to Rs. 492 and closed at Rs. 491½ on the 12th instant.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 466 and advanced to Rs. 469½ on general buying. On selling by Shroffs the prices eased to Rs. 464½ but again improved to Rs. 472 on Shroffs buying. The market again decelined to Rs. 466½ and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 472 on the 12th instant. F G Bengal March opened at Rs. 427 on the 6th instant and closed at Rs. 433½ on the 12th instant the highest being Rs. 435½ and the lowest Rs. 420. Bengal May opened at Rs. 425 and closed at Rs. 432½ the highest being Rs. 436½ and the lowest Rs. 424. Whilst July Bengal opened at Rs. 438 and closed at Rs. 437/38 the highest being Rs. 444 and the lowest Rs. 437/38.

PIECEGOODS.

The Cloth Market has been quiet during the past week and a holiday feeling has prevailed all round. Business has been on a very small scale the demand being very poor. Now that the "Holi" holidays are over, it is expected that fair enquiries will be forthcoming from the consuming districts during the next two months. But the financial stringency has been a great handicap to free buying. There is a tendency for buyers to mark time. The firm tone of the raw material has reflected in the prices of cloth in Manchester and makers have put up their quotations in sympathy. Had it not been for this support, the market here would have shown easiness in the absence of good demand. Owing to the high price of Egyptian Yarns, manufacturers of fine goods were obliged to put up the prices, which naturally curtailed fresh trade, as buyers had no confidence in those rates. These makers are in want of work at present, but they complain at the slow way in which dealers are raising their limits. The engagements of different makers has been very irregular. Manufacturers in Preston and Blackburn are easier to deal with than those in Burnley. Cotton goods are much dearer than other articles in relation to pre-war price levels, and costs and overhead charges will have to be reduced considerably in Manchester, before a big trade can be expected, the more so in view of Japanese competition, especially in Greys. Merchants have been operating from hand to mouth in anticipation of lower values.

Values of Grey Shirtings have hardly shown any change. Drills have been steady after the recent decline. Grey Jaconets have not appreciated in values. White Shirtings have remained nominally steady. In White Mulls the only style that has shown some weakness is the 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls worth Rs. 8-2 and Rs. 8-4 per piece. White Nainsooks remain unchanged in prices.

Local Mill Cloths have been in moderate demand and prices have remained steady. The tightness of the money market and the disinclination of merchants to sell goods on credit has been restricting trade to a great extent. The firm tone of the raw material has not had any effect on current rates of cloth. Business has been on a small scale as holidays have intervened during the week, and no sales of importance have been mentioned. Sir Basil Blackett has announced in the Assembly his inability to make any reduction in the Cotton Excise Duty, much to the disappointment of all concerned.

The quotations for the leading chops of Grey and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 200039×37½/38			12	10	0
„ 100,000	..45×	„ ..	15	8	0
„ No. 33,000	..45×	„ ..	14	0	0
„ No. 2800	..37×	„ ..	11	4	0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	12	0	0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	12	8	0
„ No. 16000	..	„ ..	13	0	0
„ No. 17000	..	„ ..	13	8	0
Graham's No. 2730 39×		„ ..	12	6	0
„ No. 2750	..45×	„ ..	15	6	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39	..	..		
„ No. 2310	..44×38	1-2..	..		
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38	1-2..	20	0	0
„ BB ..	..38×38	1-2..	17	8	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1-2..	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37	1/2/38	12	6	0
„ No. 4462	..41×	„ ..	..		
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„ ..	12	8	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		18	8	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragor.	29×40 Net		21	12	0
Ralli's Musjid No.	425,26×40		15	4	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..45×22	..	7	12	0
„ No. 18	..40×22	..	7	2	0
„ No. 158	..40×22	..	6	10	0
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	7	2	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No.1500	32×42	..	24	2	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	28	8	0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33×40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	..33×40	..	..		

WHITE MULLS..

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	7	12	0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	8	8	0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	10	12	0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	8	4	0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	12	0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..	8	2	0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..	8	4	0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	5	10	0
„ No. 5352	..42×20 Net		..		
„ No. 2755	..42×20 Net		..		
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net		14	8	0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..	7	4	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	12	0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	4	12	0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	5	4	0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	5	12	0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18Avg.			5	14	0
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	8	4	0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	6	8	0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..	7	0	0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..	8	4	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	..	..		
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	3	5	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18	..	4	9	0
„ No. 61-81	..	„ ..	4	4	0
„ No. 1850	..	„ ..	3	11	0
„ No. 1900	..	„ ..	3	13	0
„ No. 2600	..	„ ..	3	15	0
„ No. 24021	..	„ ..	4	1	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 95950-97970					
Saraswati	..38×18	..	9	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 50000	..	„ ..	6	10	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	2	0
Lyon's No.4545-5656					
6767	..26×18	..	4	4	0
Greaves, No. 30000-50000	„	..	..		
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	..	..		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510					
5520 ..	..26×18	..	4	4	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-					
5820 "Motor Car" ..	..		4	3	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	..Net	12	8	0
„ AAA 17 lbs.	..36×40	.. „	..		
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	.. „	18	8	0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	16	4	0
„ 4141 „	..44×38	.. „	..		
„ 5544 „	..44×38	.. „	13	6	0
„ 3800 „	..44×38	.. „	20	6	0
"C." Sheetings	..30×36 Ex. Bond		10	6	0
"9" Dragons	..30×36 Ex. Bond		10	8	0
"Elephant" Drills	..29×40	.. „	19	0	0
"Duck" Drills	..26×40	.. „	16	4	0

WEEKLY YARN MARKET

BOMBAY, MARCH 13.

We have to report distinct improvement in almost all kinds of Yarns especially the Japanese and the Indian Mill Yarns during the week under review, as a result of large buying by dealers and commission Houses in anticipation of the improvement in demand in the next few days. Offtake has also improved to a certain extent, and although most of the buying seems speculative at the moment, confidence is considerably revived, and looking to very little stocks in the up-country markets, and the position of the raw material which does not show any signs of serious decline at present, we believe, the up-country markets will also help our dealers in realising their anticipations. At any rate, we do not see any reason for undue pessimism though we are inclined to be cautious optimists, for we cannot afford to forget that the buying capacity of the Indian dealers and consumers has considerably reduced, and our Mills as well as the Japanese Mills are not in a position to hold stocks much longer. The week reports business for about ten thousand bales of Yarns in all, six thousand estimated as Indian in counts upto 16's, and four thousand as Japanese in counts from 20s. to 2/42s. Naturally prices have advanced by about ¼ to ½ anna per lb. and it looks as though the healthy tone will be maintained.

English Yarns.—We have very little fresh to report.

Japanese Yarns.—Buyers take very keen interest in these Yarns which are sold wonderfully cheap to the detriment of the Indian Mill Industry. Since long there is a regular and steady business in these Yarns in large proportions, and imports have been increasing by leaps and bounds. Offtake during the week was has shown further improvement, and in all counts forward business has been done on a satisfactory scale.

Indian Yarns.—These have experienced very satisfactory turnover, and the week can rightly be said to be the best week since after the New Year. The dealers felt convinced that the Mills cannot afford to lower their limits any further and Cotton would not materially decline, and it was felt that the consuming districts must come in to buy shortly. This gave them confidence, which resulted into buying. Most of the purchases are in course counts, and some of our Mills have been relieved of their holdings since long.

The tone is certainly healthy, and further improvement is not unlikely.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

Bombay March 13.

6 1/2s SECOND QUALITY	
Finlay	11 8
Apollo	11 0
Simplex	11 0
Shapoori	11 0
Currimbhoy	11 8
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY	
Edward Sassoon..	..
Apollo	..
David	12 0
8 1/2 FIRST QUALITY.	
Jacob (Seven stars)	12 6
Edward Sassoon..	12 4
Apollo	12 8
Bradbury	12 6
10 1/2s.	
Shapoorji..	12 6
Apollo	13 4
Swadeshi	13 8
Bradbury	13 0
Asur Virji	13 0
David (Flowerman)	13 0
David (Cockatoo)	13 4
Indo-China	12 4
12 1/2s.	
Elphinstone	13 4
Currimbhoy	13 0
China	12 10
Moon	12 12
Apollo	13 10
Dawn	13 8
14 1/2.	
Kilachand	13 9
Apollo	14 0
City	14 8
Colaba Land	14 4
Fazalbhai	13 10
20's.	
Kilachand	15 6
Edward Sassoon	15 6
Elphinstone	15 6
Phoenix	15 8
Dawn	15 8

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 13.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	13	9
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	15	6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	13	10
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	13	6
David	No. 10 1/2	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	12	3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	12	6
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	12	6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	11	3
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	11	0
Japan	No. 40—1	1	6	0
„	No. 42—2	1	7	9
„	No. 20	1	0	9
„	No. 32	1	5	3

MILL STORES.

Bombay, March 13.

Mill stores market has continued to show easier tendency and the level of values is hardly changed. The demand is lardy maintained this week, but in comparison it is too poor. Import manifests show fair arrivals. Ropes, Bandings and Heads have had nothing further of interest. Fillets, and Sundry store articles continued in demand without changes in values. Card cans kept steady at Rs. 3/8 Bobbins English saw better inquiry.

The quotations are:—

Heads—15/40s. Rs. 1/6/6.
Reeds As. 2/9.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Ken Rs. 8/8.
Scroll Bandings Re. 1/6
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2.
Card cans steel Rs. 3.
Subbing tubes Wilson Rs. 49.
Roving tubes Wilson Rs. 30/12.
Pirns Conical 5 inches Japan Rs. 7/8.
Pirns Universal Japan Rs. 7.
Ring Rabbeth 5 inches Enamel Rs. 7/8.
Dobby Harness Rs. 20/8.
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3/12.
Sizing flannel 72 inches Rs. 4/10.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, March 13.

Bleaching Powder and Chlorate of Potast witnessed great scarcity and the prices have shown very rapid advance Magnesium chloride Sodium Sulphide and oxalic acid have continued to be very quiet. Chloride of Zinc, Epsom Salt some demand in this week but prices have been maintained steady. Home offers are declining in some chemicals, but the probability of increase in Freight on German goods will perhaps adversely affect the market.

The quotations are:—

Epsom salt Rs. 4/4.
Antimony salt As. 7/6.
Acetate lead white Rs. 36/8.
Bleaching powder Rs. 20.
Potassium Chlorate As 6
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3/14.
Dextrine Rs. 21/8.
Aniline salt As. 9/6.
Glauber salt Rs. 4/8.
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 33/8.
Bichromate potash Rs. 37
Hydrosulphide soda As. 12.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 20/8
Litharge flake Rs. 38.
Farina Rs. 17/8.
Bichromate sola Rs. 28.
Oxalic acid Rs. 25.

COLOUR.

Bombay, March 13.

We have to report dull and quiet market Alizarines meet with some business from the upcountry consumers. Cow and Lunger pass at Rs. 68 per cwt. I. P. changes hands in small quantity at Rs. 65/66 per cwt. Big packing has poor demand and there are anxious sellers and few buyers. Congo red passed at Rs. 1/4 per lb. Magenta Crystals had to report business at Rs. 6 per lb. Rhodomine extra passed at Rs. 9 per lb Indenthrine Blue changed hands at Rs. 4 per lb. Miscellaneous section is quiet.

Quotations are:—

Alizerine 20 per cent paste Lunger Rs. 68.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste Cow Rs. 68.
Anzerine 20 per cent I. P. Rs. 66.
Congo red Rs. 1/6.
Nigorosene Xls Re. 1/9.
Methyl Violet nil.
Victoria Blue Rs. 2/8.
Sulphuric Black As. 14.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2.
Perpurine Delta Rs. 2/8
Magenta Xls Rs. 6.
Hemetine Xls Re. 1/5
Indenthrene Blue Rs 4.
Soluble Blue Rs. 8.
East red Rs. 5/8.
Rhodomine ex. Rs 9.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 12.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jun/Jul. sellers 17/9
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/3
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/5 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/6 1/4

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, March 13.

The demand for ready sugar was brisk and holders being firm prices have been advanced by six annas per cwt. all round. A large quantity changed hands at Rs. 17/15 to Rs. 18/4 Ex. Godown. Forward positions were also in good enquiry and with steadier advices from Java and London prices have been raised by over 6d. all round. A fair business has been done in White Javas June shipment at S. 17/9 to S. 18/2 and August December at S. 17 to S. 17/6 all Free Bombay Harbour terms. Karachi and Calcutta reported steady markets with small business doing. Java reporter a strong market with Holders unwilling to sell and good business doing. America and London are steadier with large business doing. Sowings for next crop Beet is considered less than last year and we stick to our opinion of higher prices in future. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 18/8 equal S. 20/2 F. B. Harbour stocks 12,000 bags.
T. M. O March 20/2 F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. June 18/2 F. B. Harbour.
T. M. O. Agust/December 17/6 F. B Harbour.
B. R. B. Rs. 18/4 equal 19/6 F. B. Harbour stocks 10,000 bags.
B. R. B. March S. 19/6 F. B. Harbour
Mauritius Rs. 18/4 equal 19/6 F. B. Harbour stocks 170,000 bags.
Mauritius Feb/March S. 19/5 F. B. Harbour.
S. S. Dogra arrived from Java with 11,000 bags.
S. S. Humayun arrived from Mauritius 19,000 bags.
Sundry Steamers from Europe with 5,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Bombay, March 13.

Ready Prices have ruled steady to-day around yesterday's closing-levels. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4200 bags, showing a very moderate record of offtake.

Our Forward Market has also ruled steady with no fluctuations from yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 18/8 per cwt.
Shipment February/March Sh. 20 per cwt F.B.H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July Sh. 17/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept. Sh. 17/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 17/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B Beet Sugar:—
Shipment February/March Sh. 19/5 per cwt F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Shipment February/March Sh. 19/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

The tendency at the commencement of the week under review was towards an ease but since Saturday last, Prices both for Ready & forwar have seen an improving tendency, a steadier tone ruling the Local Market throughout the rest of the week. Ready Prices accordingly have improved by 6 to 8 As. per cwt. with limited purchase enquiries and with an average offtake including local requirements amounts to 4,000 bags a day as against the same quantity during the last preceding week. New Crop Prices have fluctuated by about 6d. per cwt. whereas Crop Prices within very narrow limits of 2d. per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 18/8 and Rs. 18/2 for Java Ready Sugar; Rs. 18/4 and Rs. 17/13 for Mauritius Crystal Sugar; Sh. 20 and Sh 19/10 for February/March Sh. 17/11 and Sh 17/4 for June/July, Sh 17/6 and Sh. 17 for July/August/Sept Sh. 17/6 and Sh. 16/ for October/November/December Shipment for Java Sugar; Sh. 19/8 and Sh. 19/2 for February/March. Shipment for B. R. B. Beet Sugar and Sh 19/6 and Sh. 19 for February/March. Shipment for Mauritius Sugar. There have been fresh arrivals on a small scale of about 5,000 bags of Java Sugar per S S Dogra and of 19000 bags of Mauritius Sugar per S. S. Humayun.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals are estimated at 1,25,000 bags of Mauritius 1,000 bags of Java and 15,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/8 per cwt.
Shipment February/March Sh. 20 per cwt. F.B.H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June/July Sh 17/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 17/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 17/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment February/March Sh. 19/8 per cwt F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/4. per cwt
Shipment February/March Sh. 19/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

COMPARISON WITH LAST STATEMENT.

Liabilities.

	Rs.
Public Deposits ..	..2,86,81,000 Decrease.
Other Deposits ..	.. 37,19,000 Increase.
Assets.	
Bank's Investments	.. 24,45,000 Decrease.
Loanf	..1,43,85,000 Increase.
Cash Credits ..	.. 71,09,000 Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased ..	.. 28,62,000 Decrease,
Cash	..2,75,39,000 Decrease.

Percentage 14.91.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, March 13

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—	1	1	6
Textile	1	1	6
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone and Century ..	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	0
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	9
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	4	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	5	9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	3
Pearl per lb.	1	6	9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	9
Long Cloth 8 Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	3
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb... ..	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	9
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	5	0
Textile per lb.	1	4	9
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	0	0
Phoenix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6	4	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece ..	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece.. ..	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	0	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	11	4	0
Hindustant	11	8	0

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, March 13.

	Spot Prices. 12-3-25.	5-3-25.
Description		
Bengals F. G.	435	420
S/Punjab F. G.	435	..
Broach F. G.	493	489
Oomras Fine	480	467
Muttia F.	..	..
Khandesh F.	468	462
Southerns G.	..	..
	Futures Settlement Rates.	
Hedge Contracts..	26-2-25.	5-3-25.
Bengals March	433	416
„ May.	433	420
Broach, April/May ..	483	475
„ July/Aug. ..	493	..
Oomra F. March ..	470	464
Oomra F. G.	..	..
Southerns G. May/June.	500	490

Receipts for the week ending 12th March, 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924-25.	Bales. 1923-24.
Bengals	15952	11243
Oomras	93008	60578
Dholleras	4821	2222
Broach	33724	30329
Southerns ..	2685	7428
Persians	2	302
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	47
East Africans.	181	383
Other sorts..	..	..
Total	150443	113432

Exports for the week ending 12th March 1925.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	2614
Continent	19856
China	3151
Japan	30575
Coast Ports	2185
Total ..	58381
Afloat in harbour—Europe	20894
China, Japan & Coast Ports. ..	88321
Total ..	109215

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 12th March 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
2118528	2385510	2294412	2084549	1480936

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 12th March 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
United Kingdom.				
23407	106803	81737	349692	314912
Continent				
286575	594635	390430		
China 96281	80332	187178	162957	112393
Japan 905974	872877	893273	827294	387533
Coast				
Ports 19545x	37908	26568	17223	7180
Totl 1331782	1692555	1579186	1357166	826518

x Including 7105 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 12th March 1925 .. 8,447 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 12th March 1925 .. .. 7,31,537 Bales.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Bombay, March 13.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market are largely unchanged. Money is still tight, but the pressure appears to be declining. The quotation for call money is about 6¼ per cent, and for 2 to 4 months paper from 6¼ per cent to 6½ per cent.

The statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India as at March 6th shows a decrease of Rs. 275 lacs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 14,62,60,000, the percentage being 14.91 as compared with Rs. 17.29 of the previous week. The trade demand is well maintained as illustrated by the fact that the banks advances have increased by Rs. 36.50 lacs. Government deposits show a decrease of Rs. 286.81 lacs due to the usual withdrawals at the beginning of the month. Other deposits have increased by Rs. 37.19 lacs. The bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

Last week's activity in Government securities was maintained throughout the week. There was a general all round increase in rates. The undertone is firm. 3½ per cent Paper improved to Rs. 67/6. 5 per cent Loans, 1933 and 1945-55 are quoted at Rs. 97/5, and Rs. 98/3. 5½ per cent Bonds 1925 and 1928 changed hands at Rs. 102/12 and Rs. 103/12. 6 per cent Bonds 1926 and 1927 were put through at Rs. 100/9, and Rs. 100/12. 1930 at Rs. 102/4; 1932 at Rs. 103/4 and 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 106/12.

The following is the abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 7th March 1925, (in thousand of Rupees),

		Increase or decrease as at previous week.
Total number of notes in circulation	1,83,56.11	— 1598
Reserve in India:—		
Silver Coin	69,34.85	— 1598
Gold Coin & Bullion	22,34,73	
Silver bullion under coinage	6,75,23	
Total Coin & Bullion	94,43,81	— 1598
Percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 53.82		

EXCHANGE.

The exchange market opened steady at 1s-5 31/32d. at the beginning of the week, but sagged towards the ends owing to the fact that export bills were showing in diminished quantities, this too, in spite of the fact that there is no demand for Council remittances. The quotations for ready and March is 1s-5 29/32d., for April 1s-5 7/8d. and for May 1s-5 27/32d. There was a small movement in the dollar exchange, the ruling rate throughout the week being $

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 13.

S S Narkunda, Evans, London.
S S Carnia, Miholos, Trieste.
S S City of Poona Mills, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

March 15.

S S Lahore, Northcole, Kobe.
S S Caledonia, Jenkins, London.
S S Homayun, Leck, Karachi.
S S Trecarrel, Cordy, Antwerp.
S S Massilia, Mathews Liverpool.
S S Sandon Hall Coughlan, Calcutta.

LOADING.

March 13.

Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Narkunda for London.
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.

S S Narkunda:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Narkunda 9705 tons Captain H G Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Carnia:—The Lloyd T Company's steamer Carnia, 3590 tons, Captain Miholos, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S S City of Poona:—The City Line steamer City of Poona, 4948 tons, Captain Mills, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Lahore:—The P & O S N Company's steamer Lahore 3143 tons, Captain H G Northcole, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Caledonia:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Caledonia, 3353 tons, Captain K Jenkins, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at (1 p.m). for London, with cargo and passengers.

S S Trecarrel:—The B I S N Company's steamer Trecarrel, 3198 tons, Captain Cordy, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3250 tons, Captain Mathews, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Homayun:—The B and P S N Company's steamer Homayun, 2731 tons, Captain J E Leck, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

13-3-25.

S S Trecarrel for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, Virdhman Bros. 110 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 1000 cwt castor seed, K M Nathoo.

S S Trecarrell for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Trecarrell for Constantinople:—75 cwt. Mehdi Powder, A A Kadar.

S S Caledonia for London:—28 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia & Sons.

S S City of Hongkong:—Dunkirk:—2800 cwt castor seed, Ralli Brs.

S S City of Hongkong for Glasgow:150 bales hemp, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S City of Hongkong for Hull:—50 bales hemp, T Dawoodbaai & Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—110 bales clean cotton waste, Khimji Visram & Co. 50 bales clean cotton fly, Khimji Visram & Co.; 1000 cwt myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.; 2000 cwt. ground nut oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 1000 cwt. Rice bean, N V Velmahomed; 1000 cwt. myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—30 bales clean cotton fly, Khimji Visram & Co. 69 cwt dried beef casings, A Mahler & Co. 11 cwt salted beef casings, A Mahler & Co. 30 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—361 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.

S S Elysia for Liverpool or Glasgow:—2000 cwt ground nut oil cake, N V Velmahomed.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—25 bales wool, The Bombay Co. Ld.; 245 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—40 cwt dry casings, Ad. Meyer.

S S Cornia for Ancona:—2000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.; 200 cwt Linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Carnia for Trieste:—165 bales cotton, K Devchand & Co. Ld.; 1200 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld. 385 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 220 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ld.; 440 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton Louis Dreyfus & Co. 6000 cwt myrabollams, M B Kaisha Ld.; 4004 cwt linseed, K M Nathoo; 10000 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros. 55 bales clean cotton waste, Khimji Visram & Co. 110 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji & Co. 220 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co. 165 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 55 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Carnia for Venice:—660 bales cotton, K Devchand & Co. Ld.; 220 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 1000 cwt castor seed, Strauss & Co. Ld. 55 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co.; 440 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 1000 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.;

S S Burmese Prince for Dunkirk:—200 cwt. mustard seed Volkart Bros. 110 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

S S Burmese Prince for Hull:—4000 cwt rape seed, E D Sassoon & Co. Ld.; 3000 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 6200 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Devanha for Hamburg:—16 bales hemp, W Latham & Co. Ld. 50 bales hemp, Khimji Visram & Co.

S S Devanha for London—1008 cwt myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—300 cwt casein milk powder, M Bhuta & Co. 100 cwt buffalo horns, M Aziz & Co.; 32 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 6000 cwt ground nuts, Ralli Bros. 56 bales clean cotton waste, Ralli Bros.; 120 bales hemp, T Dewsi; 200 bales hemp, H Govindji; 50 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai & Co. 168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Wildenfels for Rotterdam:—63 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Egremont for New York:—46 cwt kalooj seed, M Thadani & Co 17 cwt gum Assafoetida E Virjee & Co. 6 cwt deer horns, G Sachidina & Co.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—355 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd; 40 bales silk waste, Gorio Ld.

S S Aquileia for Naples:—400 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Aquileia for Marseilles:—55 cwt mendi powder, A H Dial.

S S Rotenfels for Antwerp:—605 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Tacoma Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, C Bomanji & Co. 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Tacoma Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Tacoma Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Tacoma Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Tacoma Maru for Hongkong:—120 cwt. dry fruit jardaloo, S Nusserwanji & Co.

S S Ceylon Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton C Damji & Sons; 100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Ceylon Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Ceylon Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Ceylon Maru for Hongkong:—100 cwt. gum Arabic, Hajiani Bros. 50 cwt apricots, Hajiani Bros.; 30 cwt Hindga, Hajiani Bros.

S S Hakodate Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Amersey Damodar; 3500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co.

S S Alipore for Shanghi:—500 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co. Ld.; 1500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld. 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 570 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld;

S S Alipore for Kobe—1000 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co.

S S Alipore for Yokaichi:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Saka Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Saka Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Saka Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ld. 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Heiji Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton G Dossa & Co.

IMPORTS.

13-3-25.

S S City of Simla from Liverpool. Agents: Killick Nixon & Co.:—

From Liverpool:—95 cases candles, 100 cases biscuits, 19 cases Art. silk yarn, 40 cases blue, 177 cases hams and bacon 30 cases toilet soap 53 cases drugs 11 cases silk yarn, 62 cases colour, 100 cases whisky, 61 cases wine, 31 cases cotton and silk goods, 39 cases cotton tents, 52 bales cotton tents, 424 bales cotton piece goods, 700 cases cotton piece goods, 251 cases cotton yarn, 170 bales cotton yarn, 200 old newspaper, 70 bales paper, 104 bales cottons, 353 cases cottons, 2000 boxes tin plates, 1280 boxes common soap, 964 kegs paint, 30 drums oil, 100 drums bicarb soda, 500 drums Phenoid, 40 drums copper wire, 50 kegs ant line salt, 80 kegs zinc white in paste, 800 bags soda ash, 500 traps, 19 bundles yellow metal rods, 521 bundles steel sheets, 2848 bundles galvd sheets, 327 pieces Earthenware, 89 crates glass bottles 87 sk-cases tiles.

From Glasgow:—43 cases cotton piecegoods, 21 bales cotton piece goods, 107 bales paper, 158 cases cottons, 25 cases gin 60 cases wine, 35 cases ginger wine, 31 cass mamalade, 60 cases corn flour, 170 cases beer, 70 cases sewing cotton reels, 1523 cases whisky, 147 pieces pipes 100 pieces steel bars, 286 bundles steel bars, 106 pieces iron bars 42 bundles steel sheets 1196 bundles galvd. sheets 29 casks bolts and nuts.

S S Clan Macquarrie from Manchester. Agents:—James Finlay & Co. Ld.—

From Manchester:—8 drums mineral lubricating grease, 8 kegs alizarine paste, 13 casks Alizarine paste, 50 d/bags farina, 50 bags broken tiles, 5000 bags soda ash, 132 bales old newspaper, 113 bales cotton piece goods, 223 cases cotton piecegoods, 287 cases cotton yarn, 82 bales cotton yarn 240 bales cotton, 369 cases cottons, 30 kegs disinfecting powder, 150 bundles boot nails, 7742 bundles hoops, 500 bundles galvd. sheets.

From Genoa:—25 bales piecegoods, 68 cases piecegoods, 59 cases cotton goods, 83 cases tissues, 35 cases vermouth, 70 cases buttons, 17 crates Aniline colours, 100 bottles quick silver.

From Liverpool:—168 bales paper, 4 bales cotton, 8 cases cottons, 13 cases cotton goods, 15 cases cotton yarn, 390 cases common soap, 950 boxes common soap, 1000 boxe tin plates, 160 steel cylinders, 125 pieces Lignum vitae, 1200 pieces trans and heads, 85 D/bags bolts and nuts 70 d/bags steel rivets, 200 drum sodium sulphide, 62 drum bleaching powder, 30 drum oil, 92 cass enamel plates and basins, 67 cases asbestos cement tiles, 100 sk. cases glass bottles, 75 sk. cases galvd ridging, 35 cases Galvd. ridging, 175 bundles galvd. ridging, 53 bundles steel bars, 106 cases colour, 1900 bundles hoops, 10797 bundles galvd. sheets 266 casks China clay, 883 kegs paint.

From Glasgow:—58 bales paper, 27 bales cotton yarn, 84 bales cotton piecegoods, 144 cases cotton piece goods, 109 cases cottons, 96 cases wine, 25 cases rum, 3077 cases whisky, 55 cases ginger wine, 100 cases spirits, 80 boxes hard soap, 360 drums soft soap, 1115 plates hard spelter, 5000 fire bricks, 463 pipes, 44 bundles galvd sheets, 54 bundles wood shooks, 125 bundles steel bars, 40 pieces steel bars, 50 bales old newspaper, 58 barrels Coal Tar, 45 kegs paint.

DROWNING FATALITY AT BANDRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, March 12.

Mrs. Angelina Fernandes, the wife of Manuel Francies Fernandes, of Chuim Bandra, was on Tuesday evening drowned in a well near her house.

An inquest was held yesterday evening over the dead body and a verdict of accidental death was recorded, the evidence going to show that the deceased was an elderly lady, well connected and in happy circumstances there being no reason for her to put a suicidal end to her life.

SERIOUS COLLISON.

Last night a serious collision occurred at Bandra on the Hill Road, motor taxi No. 5 driven by Sitaram Ramji having dashed against a hack-victoria owned by Abdoor Rehman Bangdiwalla. As a result of the impact the victoria was smashed, the horse knocked down and the driver thrown off his seat.

The police were promptly on the scene, and had the driver who was moaning and groaning with pain immediately removed to the Hospital. A careful enquiry was made by the police on the spot with the assistance of a punch into the circumstances attending the collision.

The taxi driver was sent to the Hospital doctor to be examined whether he was drunk.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, March 13,

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	..
3	Japan	S/S Tascorra Maru	15th Mar.'25	9.30 A M
4	China			
5	Shanghai (superscribed)			
6.	Singapore („)			
7.	Strai s Settlements	..	..	..
8.	Austra'ia	..	..	..
9.	East Airica	..	..	..
10.	South Africa	..	..	..
11.	Seychelles	..	..	..

DOMINIONS ARTISTS' CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Chairman and Executive of the Dominions Artists' Club (London) would be greatly obliged if you would kindly publish the enclosed appeal by Dame Nellie Melba in your columns, together with a notice to the effect that donations may be sent to the Secretary, Room 334, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2..

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I am,. Yours etc.

EDITH STRATTON,
Secretary.

DAME MELBA'S APPEAL.

I have felt strongly for a long while the urgent need of helping many of the young artists who are trying to make a career for themselves in England and on the Continent.

I know that the Dominions produce very highly talented artists, and the work of many here in London proves that I am right.

But conditions are very difficult, and therefore young artists are seriously in need of help and advice. The Dominions Artists' Club (London), of which I am the President, aims at, and has the organisation for, doing so. Over 150 Dominion Artists, representing all branches of Art, have joined it and are working hard for those sisters and brothers in Art who deserve and need a helping hand.

A hostel and premises are urgently needed. The members of the Club, many of whom are themselves facing heavy odds, are doing their best to raise funds for this excellent work. But I know that on the one hand the task is too heavy to be borne by them alone, and that on the other hand there are many people who would be glad of the opportunity of contributing to a noble work, of which after all their own countrymen will benefit.

To them I appeal. Be it by direct contribution, or by garden parties, concerts, bazaars,, etc., this fine task can be carried to a successful issue. As an artist and a Dominionite, I could not imagine a more deserving cause.

NELLIE MELBA.

MR. JAYAKARS YARN QUOTA

The Hon. Secretary of the Girgaum Congress Committee, writes:—

With reference to the announcement appearing in your issue of the 13th instant, regarding the defaulters not sending their yarn quota to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, I may mention here for the information of the public that Mr. M. R. Jayakar had ceased to be member of our District Congress Committee on the 1st instant as no quota of yarn was in our possession on that date, but subsequently when I saw that his name had been dropped from the membership roll, I immediately sent my man to inform him regarding the matter and to my pleasure, he at once handed over Rs. 3, on the 4th instant to our clerk, to enroll him as a "B" Class member. While sending the membership quota of yarn to the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on the 5th instant a clear mention has been made in our letter of the 5th instant to the Secretary that Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.C., the leader of the Swaraj Party, has not only enrolled his name in "B" Class, but also has shown his inclination to be in touch with the Congress work.

I hope this will clear the position of our Congress Committee from further misunder standing.

THE BUDGET AND BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

The effects of the new Budget on the Bombay Stock Exchange were far-reaching and remarkable. Some Bull Speculators were manipulating the market, for some months past, in certain favourite shares. They had succeeded in forcing up the prices to a wonderful extent—specially in their favourite shares. Fazalbhoys and Bombay Dyeings, shares of a nominal value of Rs. 250, showed a rise of Rs. 260 and Rs. 400 respectively—while Century, a Rs. 100 share, showed a rise of Rs. 200 approximately. Among other rosy prospects, the Bull speculators felt certain of the repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty, and the market generally, was fed up on that story, ostensibly with a view to keep up the level of the prices.

But, full 3 days before the Budget was presented, it somehow happened that the speculators got certain information, that the Excise Duty was going to stay as an unwelcome guest, and that there was no mention of its repeal in the Budget statement. Truth is sometimes stranger than fiction, and they began to practically demonstrate the truth of the old saying.

The Bull speculators began to disgorge their holdings of these favourite shares, which was estimated at about 30,000. Prices came down rapidly. The Dyeings lost Rs 200 in 3 days—the Fazalbhoys were down by Rs. 125 and Centurys by about Rs. 80. There was a panic in the market, so far as these particular shares were concerned, and the people, who were unaware of the coming storm, got their fingers badly burnt by these violent slump in the market.

The market continued steady afterwards till its closing for the settlement days but on re-opening on Thursday there was a violent bullish wave, on account of a rumour of reduction of 1½ per cent. in the Excise Duty by the Government. The Dyeings were forced up Rs. 75 per share, the Centurys Rs. 40 and Fazalbhais Rs. 50. As was known subsequently, the rumour turned out to be wrong, the Finance Member refusing to make any reduction whatever in the Excise Duty

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is generally in progress. Lands are being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is generally sufficient. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. Quantities purchaseable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	23 to 49
Gujarat	20 to 45
Konkan	35 to 44
Deccan	38 to 51
Karnatak	27 to 44

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE FUTURITY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile. 2-0 p.m.

YEMAN	1
MOOSAAD	2
MAKLIS BEG	3

THE FUTURITY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile. 2-30 p.m.

JADRAN	1
HOPEFUL	2
DAWOOD	3

THE FUTURITY PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile. 3-0 p.m.

AYRIMJA	1
NIPPER	2
MACDONALD	3

THE FUTURITY PLATE. Division IV.—Distance 1 mile. 3-30 p.m.

HASHASH	1
DURBAR	2
WATCHMAKER	3

THE BRETBY HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. 4-0 p.m.

BARBARY	1
LUDO	2

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 4-30 p.m.

MOTU PROPRIO	1
POMME ANNA	2
LOMO	3

THE FREE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile. 5-0 p.m.

MARYLAND	1
MARMION	2
MURMANSK	3

THE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards. 5-30 p.m.

WHISPERING	1
COURIER	2
GOLDGAINER	3

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile. 6-0 p.m.

BOLD DANBY	1
RAKINGS	2
MADELINA	3

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles. 6-30 p.m.

WILLIAM TELL	1
CARDIFF	2
MOZAN	3

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

MEDICALS BEAT HINDU GYM.

The meeting between the Grant Medical College and the Hindu Gymkhana in the first round of the Aga Khan Tournament on Friday resulted in a win for the College boys by the narrowest margin. The game was devoid of any interest and hard hitting and stout running were the order of the day. The attacking combination of both teams hardly attained a fair standard. Exchanges were fairly even in the first half and the struggle was keen although neither quintelle showed much inclination to combine. Several good openings were lost by both sides and it did not look as if 60 minutes' play would decide a scrappy fixture. The crowd heaved the sigh of relief when Kale scored for the Medicals about ten minutes before the final whistle.

Teams were:—

Medicals:—Gore; Joseph and H. D'Souza; Feguerdo, Raffi, and Andrews; Catti, Mistry, D'Avoine, Kale and Guerra.

Hindu Gym.:—Gorakshkar; Vithal and Pathare; M. Shete, Appachoo, Gupta, S. Shete, Naik, Bhagwat, Paranjpe, Carriappa.

Referees:—Messrs. Wood and Fleming.

BOXING AT KING CARNIVAL.

D'SILVA BEATS NASH.

A big crowd gathered at the King Carnival to witness the boxing on Friday night and a partisan spirit was very noticeable throughout the evening. The programme consisted of 7 contests 5 of which were of 4 rounds duration, one ten-round contest, and a six-round contest to wind up matters.

E. Frewin did all the leading in his meeting with Dudly and got a popular verdict at the end.

Cutler proved to be a dark horse and wasted no time in setting about Favel and punching him all over the ring. He won easily.

M. Powell stood up well to Mudliar and used a hard left, but the latter's superior stamina won him the fight.

The contest between D. Martin and Boy Best created great excitement and there were frequent imploring solicitation to "knock him out." Best did not utilise his reach in the opening rounds and lost a good fight.

Bob Stewart was too strong for Len Jones and after flooring him twice, forced him to give up in the second round.

KID D'SILVA BEATS NASH.

This did not turn out to be such an exciting one as expected. D'Silva had the reach and used it to advantage, but his punches lacked force and did not seem to trouble his opponent who exploited a terrific right. Superior science and ringcraft put D'Silva streets ahead of Nash who hardly landed a blow. The last round was dull and D'Silva got the verdict on points.

RALPH MARTIN VS. PAT O'HALLORAN.

This was by far the best fight of the evening and both men kept at each other without pause. Martin scored well in the first three rounds but O'Halloran got his distance and made up the arrears with sounding rights to the body. The last round was well fought and O'Halloran got the verdict by a narrow margin.

The presentation of the prizes by F. Low, Esq., terminated a pleasant evening.

TO-NIGHT'S BOXING,

EMPIRE PROGRAMME.

The coming fight between Joe Atridge and Edgar Brighte has aroused a great deal of comment and much has been said lately about recent revelations. From a sporting point of view it seems immaterial whether Joe Atridge was really champion of Australia. The data we have considered are that Atridge has already fought Brighte at Calcutta and in winning easily has shown that he is a good man—at any rate for India. His subsequent meeting with Brighte which resulted in a draw may be explained in different ways. But in this final fight there is no doubt that both men will do their best. Atridge has been doing hard training, while his opponent has not let the grass grow under his feet since his arrival here.

There is not much to be said for the other contests as most of the boxers are practically unknown to Bombay, and one may not rely too much on vaunted reputation after the medicine that Bombay fighting fans have had to swallow.

SANKLI STREET TRAGEDY.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of Hussein Makran who was stabbed in Sukhlaji Street on the night of the 28th ultimo and died before he was removed to J. J. Hospital.

Dy. Inspector Achrekar, who investigated the case arrested five persons who were present at the inquest.

Vithibai, a prostitute said at 9 p.m. on 28th February she was standing near her brothel when she saw suspect No. 1 Hussan Gulam Mohmed and told the deceased to go home and sleep. Suspect No. 1 went away and two more persons came whom she did not know. They told deceased to come out of the shop and dragged him down and assaulted him with sticks.

Two suspects in their voluntary statements pleaded innocence and said they knew nothing about the murder.

The jury returned a verdict of death by injuries inflicted by suspected person No. 1 Hassan Gulam Mohmed in which suspects No. 2 and No. 3 aided and abetted.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

One Hussan Bodha a manager in the firm of Mohmed Haji Usman at Shroff Bazar, Khara Koowa, went to the Maharbawri police station on Wednesday and reported that one Amratlal Shivlal, a clerk, in his firm was lying dead in his room at C. P. Tank Road in Bhagwandas Narotamdas House and that the room had been locked from inside. The police made enquiries and opened the room in the presence of a panch and found Amratlal lying dead on his bedding on the floor and beside him were found a piece of opium and some 'pendas' (Indian sweets.). The police removed the body to the morgue where Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, held an inquest. After the body was identified, further enquiry was adjourned.

ELECTRICITY FOR DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Mar. 13.

A public meeting of the citizens of Dharwar was held in the Victoria Theatre yesterday evening to consider the advisability of having electric works for lighting the Dharwar loud. The Municipal Resident Mr. R. B. Patel explained the advisability of organising a lighting society on co-operative lines. Mr. R. B. Gopal Giri has applied to the Government for a license to start his own electric works. Mr. R. B. Pail said it was inadvisable to allow an individual to capture such a huge concern and so he appealed to the public to start electric works on co-operative lines. The Municipality is not competent to take it up. As the audience was small and unrepresentative the meeting was adjourned to the 21st instant.—A.P.

LORD READING AND CONDITION OF INDIA.

LONDON, March 12.

Sir R. Horne continuing his speech at Hill Head said: "Our difficulties in India at present are very great." He paid a tribute to the "men who are maintaining our rule and sustaining our burden there and added: "Lord Reading who is now returning home for a brief and well-earned rest has come through a time of anxiety which would have tried the nerve and courage of the strongest. He has the well-merited gratitude of his countrymen for the power and judgment with which he has conducted our administration in these anxious times. He must be happy to think that the condition of India to-day is in every way, and especially as far as it concerns the preservation of law and order and the operation of law, much better than when he took office."—Reuter.

CHINAMEN WITH REVOLVERS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

The police last night raided a house in Calcutta and arrested Ah Fung and two other Chinamen and seized two six chambered revolvers, a sporting rifle and two hundred and fifty live cartridges which were in their possession.—A. P.

Colonel Commandant W. G. K. Green C.M.G., D.S.O., commanding the 4th Indian cavalry brigade, Secunderabad, has left to take over command of the 1st Indian cavalry brigade at Risalpur.

It is understood that the Madras Medical College Council has unanimously resolved to recommend to Government that L. M. S. degree of the Madras University should be abolished only after a suitable medical diploma to replace the degree is established.—A. P.

YOUR LAST CHANCE
TO-DAY
RECOUP YOUR LOSSES.
RACE TIPS
By VOX STELLARUM
Selections will include Fluke Chances along with HIGH DIVIDEND WINS & PLACES.
Rs. 25/- only.
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Agents:—KING AND CO.,
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BOMBAY BOOK DEPOT,
Charni Road, Girgaum.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD RESTAURANT,
Opp. Royal Opera House, Chowpatti.
N. M. TRIPATHI & CO.,
Booksellers, 164-A, Princess Street.
BOMBAY BOOK MART,
"Times" Building and G.P.O. Bookstall.
MODERN HOTEL,
Frere Road, opp. Ballard Pier Tram Junction.
CAFE ROYAL,
Waterloo Mansions, near Hotel Majestic.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Caledonia" leaves at 1 p.m.

Final of the Bombay Spring Meeting. ("The Good-Bye Plate.")

SUNDAY, March 15.

Ladies' meeting to support Dr. Gour's Age of Consent Bill, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4 p.m., Lady Jehangir to preside.

WEDNESDAY, March 18.

Opening ceremony of New School Building, of H. H. Aga Khan's Ismailli Board, by Governor, Sandhurst Road, near Dongri.

FRIDAY, March 20.

Laying of foundation stone of "Prince of Wales Wards," G. T. Hospital, by H. E. Governor, 6 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	2 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

ST. MARY'S OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

The St. George's Hostel will be opened by the Right Revd. Fr. Bertran, S.J., Administrator of the Archdiocease, and Superior of the Mission, to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

The 58th Anniversary of the Samaj will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. Divine Service will be held by Mr. B. B. Korgaoker.

To-morrow (Sunday) at 7 a.m. there will be Nagar Sankirtan. At 3-30 p.m. a gathering of the Sunday School children will be held presided over by Prof. Gajendra Gadker, and at 5-30 p.m. there will be Divine Service, conducted by Prof. V. K. Joag.

GOKHALE EDUCATION INSTITUTE, DADAR.

The annual social gathering of the past and present students of the Gokhale Education Institute, Dadar, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. at the New School premises, Raja Bahadur Pratap Girji will preside and distribute the prizes. All the past and present students are requested to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Tacoma Maru" will be closed at the General Porst Office at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 15th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 12th March, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 13th March, 1925:—

Disease	Attacks	Deaths.
Small-pox	10	4
Cholera	nil	nil
Plague	6	2
Influenza	nil	nil

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 77
Total mortality this day last year 115.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sree Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class on the "Gospel of Sree Ramakrishna" at Sree Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday) and will give a public discourse on "Narada Bhakti Sutras" at Students' Brotherhood to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

Swami Viswananda will give a public discourse on the "Gita" at Kirtikar's Wadi, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, at 9 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday). The Gita Class at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, will be conducted by the Swami at 6 p.m. to-day.

A SANITATION ROUND.

A Sanitation Round has been arranged to-morrow (Sunday) under the auspices of the sanitation department of the Bombay Working Men's Institute of the Social Service League, Bombay. The party will start from the Parel Settlement of the S. S. League, Chinchpokli, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) and will visit certain insanitary places in the E Ward. All those who are interested in the sanitation of the city are requested to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from Bombay of 28th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 13th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

FATAL ASSAULT.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of Hafiz Khudabux Bakridin (50) who was it is alleged assaulted by Khairulla Subrati and two others on the 22nd ultimo and succumbed to his injuries in J. J. Hospital on the 28th idem.

Sub-Inspector Salasker said the deceased was brought to the police station in an unconscious condition. He removed him to J. J. Hospital where next day he recorded his statement. The deceased pointed out the three suspects as his assailants.

The jury returned a verdict of death by injuries received. The jury were of opinion that the suspected person No. 1 Khairulla caused the injuries.

DENTAL NOTICE.

COMPLETE SET OF TEETH (ten years guarantee) Rs. 60 only. Single tooth Rs. 3.

DR. BOWMON, Readymoney Building, Apollo Bunder, opposite Watson's Annexe.

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WITH INSTRUCTIONS.
HIGH DIVIDENDS EXPECTED.
DO NOT MISS THIS LAST CHANCE.
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INJUSTICE TO BOMBAY.

DRAFT REPRESENTATION TO GOVT. OF INDIA.

ATTACK ON MINISTER.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was an uneventful one, and there was nothing of any great importance discussed. The Finance Member placed before the Council for its approval, a draft representation in accordance with the motion of adjournment passed by the House some time ago, about the injustice done to Bombay in the financial proposals of the Government of India. Mr. M. R. Jayakar said mere colourless representations like the one under discussion would not do, and that they must take sterner measures by refusing to pay the contribution to the Government of India, or levy further taxation. This demand to take stern measures was interpreted by Mr. Lawrence as an invitation to Government to join the N. C. O. movement, and he declined it with thanks as he had greater faith in the "statesmanship and understanding" of the Government of India.

Almost the whole day was spent in the discussion of the Public Health Department and Medical under Mr. B. V. Jadhav. The whole policy of Government was reviewed when Mr. B. G. Pahalajani's motion for the reduction of the medical demand by Re. 1. was discussed. Dr. Velker spoke on behalf of the indigenous system of medicine which he said was more in consonance with the genius of the people. The people were too poor, and some did not at all believe in the Western system of medicine, to take the assistance of doctors. He asked the Government to follow the example of the Madras Government and start a college or school for teaching indigenous system of medicine.

Dr. Velker then attacked the management of the Karachi Hospital and said that fees were charged by Col. Stephen for treating patients in the Hospital and performing operation which was not justified under the circumstances. He referred to affidavits and complained that moneys which ought to have been credited to Government had not been so credited, and that the enquiry which Government had instituted through the Surgeon-General was one-sided as no evidence of witnesses was taken, and only Col. Stephen's statement was taken. When the allegations against that officer were again repeated by another member, the President ruled, on a point of order raised by Sir M. Hayward that such allegations against individual officers of Government, who were not present in the House, were out of order. He quoted a previous ruling in support and further references to that particular individual were, therefore, banned. The Minister, Mr. Jadhav, replying, informed the Council that Col. Stephen had retired and had already sailed for England, this statement being greeted by some members with the fervent wish of "Bon Voyage". After Mr. Jadhav's explanation the House threw out the censure motion, without resoring to a division.

In the censure motion moved by Mr. J. Baptista on Mr. Jadhav, when the estimates for education were taken up, Mr. Jayakar made a very eloquent and dignified speech and attacked the Minister rather severely. He told him that on this occasion the Swaraj Party—which he had vilified on all and sundry occasions and had said that anything was better than joining the Swaraj Party—was standing between him and the vote of censure. He accused the Minister of humiliating his office by acting like a "paid Whip of Government" instead of acting in a dignified way like the other two Ministers. He spoke scathingly of Mr. Jadhav's attitude towards the Swaraj Party, and said it was acting as the restraining influence in such matters. Mr. Jayakar then referred to the abolition of free-hand drawing from the Art School. Free-hand, he said, was an ancient Indian Art and to talk of abolishing it was sheer vandalism. What did he not know of art, that he should be guided by the wishes of the D. P. I. The Art School, he said, was conducted by a gentleman who understood and appreciated the genius of the people, and yet because there were petty jealousies in the department free-hand drawing was abolished. Mr. Jayakar spoke with great vehemence and his speech was much appreciated by the members.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVT. OF INDIA

Mr. H. S. Lawrence moved that the draft representation to the Governmen of India be approved by the House, and that it be forwarded by the Government to the Government of India.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said he was not going to stand in the way of the representation going to the Government of India. But that was not the first time such a representation had been sent to the Government of India: some time ago a representation was sent to the Government of India and nothing had come out of it and they must adopt a sterner and firmer course. Other provinces who had made representations had deliberately refused to pay the Imperial share. Until a stern measure like that was adopted, and no further taxation was levied, they would never have any justice from Government, he said.

Mr. Lawrence said the leader of the Swaraj Party was inviting the Government to join Non-cooperation. They had greater faith in the statesmanship and understanding of the Government of India, he said.

The motion was agreed to.

After a great deal of discussion on Medical and Public Health Departments the Council adjourned till 12 noon to-day.

BOMBAY AND MESTON SETTLEMENT.

COUNCIL'S PROTEST.

The following are extracts from the Council" draft representation to the Government of India referred to above and which Mr. Lawrence moved that it be approved by the House and forwarded to the Government of India:—

The Representation after referring to the adjournment motion passed by the Council on the 2nd instant, points out that the financial proposals in this Budget of the Government of India make no reference to the Bombay Presidency but, in accordance with the Meston Settlement, allot 2.5 crores to grant relief to four Provinces of a portion of their contribution to the Central Exchequer. Moreover, in regard to Bengal, they go outside the Meston Settlement, and grant a total remission of the contribution of 63 lakhs to that Presidency for another three years. The representations then says:—

We claim that a grave injustice has been done to the Presidency of Bombay through the Meston Settlement. Our case against that settlement is based on two distinct grounds: firstly, that the distribution of surplus revenues assigned to the provinces of India over and above the provincial revenue existing at the time of the reforms was determined in a haphazard manner and bore no relation to the needs of the provinces, to the total taxation derived from those provinces and to the resources then available in those provinces; and secondly, that this haphazard distribution was founded upon the application of federal principles of finance which have not been adopted in any other federal Government in the world.

We recognise our responsibility in putting forward so vigorous a criticism of a system of finance which was first suggested in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, accepted by the Meston Committee and endorsed by the joint Committee of the House of Lords and Commons. We are supported in our present representation by the continuous protests which the Government of Bombay have made from the first consideration of this question in 1918. We feel that these protests have been overruled chiefly on the ground of the grave complexity of the problems raised and the expediency of accepting a definite decision supported by authority. We urge that this decision should now be reconsidered for the reasons:

Firstly, that the decision has already broken down as is admitted by the variations already accepted in rules 15 and 18 (2) of the Devolution Rules.

Secondly, that the premises on which the decision was founded can be demonstrated to be erroneous.

Thirdly, that the anticipations of the Meston Committee can be demonstrated to have been completely falsified by events."

After this general statement of the case, the representation proceeds to a more detailed analysis:

Referring to the rejection by the Meston Committee of the claim of Bombay to a share of the income tax on the ground that they 'do not apprehend that the richer provinces, such as Bombay, will be seriously handicappel in the administration of their own finances'; and that "Bombay in particular, may look for reasonable elasticity which will in most cases be encouraged by judicious capital outlay", the representation says: "We append a Note showing how completely the contention of the Committee regarding the elasticity of our revenues has been falsified in fact. We have had the figures of revenue carefully examined, and compared the actual realisations with the expectations of the Meston Committee. We find that the realisations in the four years of the reformed government fell short of the calculations of the Committee by over 9 crores."

The selection of two single years as the basis of important conclusions has vitiated the whole argument. The datum line selected was a year of famine when the land revenue had fallen by a crore and a half. Hence the erroneous conclusion that the land revenue would go on expanding at the rate of about 4 per cent. per annum. An analysis of our land revenue figures for the last twenty-one years shows that it has expanded by 14 percent. in that period, or less than 1 per cent. per annum. Its capacity for expansion in the future is clearly limited: when it is admitted that this Presidency is more liable to famine than any other part of India.

In the case of Excise the period considered by the Committee included an important change of system from fees fixed to auctions which led to a sudden large increase of revenues which could not be possibly be repeated.

The Committee's expectations regarding Stamps were equally erroneous as they were based upon the boom years following the war.

Again, the Meston Committee in paragraph 20 state that Bombay "has attained a scale of expenditure far above the Indian average, and the pace of expansion of its revenues is distinctly higher than in any other province. He believe that it could without inconvenience forego the greater part of its new resources at the outset, and help the less fortunate provinces from its own abundant balances. But we hesitate to differentiate it prejudicially from the other richer provinces'.

We admit, says the representation, that we have a scale of expenditure far above the Indian average but if the State in Bombay has conferred greater benefits on the people in the matter of Education, Medical Relief, Road, Buildings, and such other beneficent activities, it has derived the revenue for this expenditure from its own people. Is it right that we should be penalised on this ground? Is it disputed that an industrial province must necessarily maintain a higher standard of administration than a purely agricultural province?

This Presidency is engaged in vast enterprises in the development of the City of Bombay and the development of irrigation in Sind: enterprises which conceived and put in train before the crushing blow of this Award fell upon us, require the provision of some 50 crores of capital. When these works are completed we anticipate that the material progress of the people will be greatly enhanced, trade and industry will flourish and the income tax revenue will be greatly increased. Is it just that this Presidency should bear the whole risk and responsibility of those enterprises and that the proceeds of the wealth so gained should be diverted to the Central Exchequer? In the City of Bombay we borrow money wherewith to reclaim large areas, to construct buildings and to lay out roads. The industrise that flourish therefrom pay their whole contribution to the central government. Will remain responsible for the loans and receive no benefit from the industries that we have financed. We submit that this is an anomalous and inequitable arrangement which would not be tolerated in any other Federal system in the world."

Regards the income tax payments, the representation point out that in the five years 1920-21 to 1924-25 Bombay has paid in lieu of levy as anticipated by the Meston Committee of 12 1/2 crores:

Income tax	19.98	crores.
Super tax	11.4	,,
Excess profit duty	.75	,,
Total	32.14	,,

For the years 1920—23 (for which alone figures of all provinces are available) this province with a population of less than 8 per cent. of the population of British India has contributed not less than 36 per cent. of the income tax and allied taxes of all India.

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF BENGAL.

The representation then refers to the differential treatment noted out to Bengal and remarks that the sanctity of the Settlement has been clearly "violated" In conclusion the representation sys:—"We desire to lay stress on the fact that Bombay is more highly taxed than any other province in India. Its greater liability to famine demands the maintenance of a balance and a famine fund greater than any other province. We are making every effort to effect retrenchment, balance our budget and maintain necessary reserves. We trust that the Government of India are able to appreciate the necessities of our financial position and will not be misled into the belief that Bombay is in no need of relief.

We claim that we have fulfilled the conditions laid down by the Honourable Finance Member when he spoke on March 1st, 1923, the following words:

"The provincial governments think, it is said, that they will get more sympathy from the central government and get rid of their provincial contribution quickly if they can show a handsome deficit and appeal to the charity of the central government. I should like to say for my part that the strongest appeal that the provincial governments can make in the matter of provincial contributions is to show themselves worthy of assistance from the the central government by strenuous and successful endeavours to make both ends meet for themselves."

We have constantly insisted on the necessity for economy and retrenchment. We demanded of Government in 1922 a cut of 60 lakhs, which was actually converted into a saving of 70 lakhs; and the permanent savings effected on the advice of our Retrenchment Committee amount annually to over 33 lakhs. We agreed to temporary bills to enhance the Stamp Duties and the Court Fees, and to a permanent Act to tax Entertainments, with the result that we have bulit up and maintained a balance suitable to our situation. But our future progress is now impeded and we are faced next year with a deficit of nearly half a crore.

The case, therefore, for reference to another Committee of the revision of the Meston Settlement, seems to us to be unanswerable. In this we are supported by the conclusions both of the majority and the minority reports of the Reforms Enquiry Committee which give additional reasons for early reconsideration."

The Tanjore District Board has passed a resolution to teach Hindi in all schools under its management.—A.P.

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor and Viscountess Goschen have evinced considerable interest in the development of the Madras Branch of the Overseas League (a non-party organisation in England) and have consented to act as Joint Honorary Presidents. Mr. Erice Rice, special commissioner of the league, was here on a visit from London. He left for Kolar Gold fields and sails for Home on the 23rd instant from Bombay after visiting Bangalore and Mysore.—A. P.

INDIA'S DEBT

ENORMOUS INCREASE

WANTED AN INDEPENDENT AUDITOR.

PROF SHAH'S LECTURE.

Prof. Shah concluded his series of lectures on "The Indian Budget" on Thursday evening in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, by delivering his fourth lecture on the subject. Mr. S. R. Bomanji presided on the occasion.

The authorities of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha becoming wiser by the large audience that Prof. Shah's lectures drew, arranged this meeting in the compound and not in the Hall as on previous occasions.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji in requesting Prof. Shah to deliver his lecture said that he was sure that the audience along with him would share the regret at the end of the series of brilliant lectures to which Prof. Shah treated them all these evenings. He hoped, however, that they would be able to persuade the professor to have some more lectures on the fascinating topic at some future date.

PUBLIC DEBT OF INDIA.

Prof. Shah said that he proposed that evening to go over to those departments of revenue and expenditure that he had not been able to touch in his previous lectures. The most important of these was the Public Debt of India. The Public Debt of India was increasing from day to day and the reason was that the financial organisations of the country were not carried in the way they were done in the most advanced countries. As at present constituted their Finance Auditor was not free from the temptation of further promotion and as such he cannot necessarily exert that independence, that rigor and that freedom of criticism on the expenditure of the country's revenue as they could expect from an official of the standing of a High Court Judge. Unless they had an auditor for their finances of that type they could not possibly expect to get that efficient and efficacious outlay of their public purse. Mere tallying of expenditure and authority for the same did not constitute sound finance. Continuing Prof. Shah illustrated by an example from th Bombay Presidency how since the Auditor of finances was not an independent officer and not free from temptation of high promotion. Their finances were bungled and mismanaged. by the logic of *'fait accompli.'* Certain outlays of Sir George Lloyd, in the construction of a bungalow of a district officer were not approved of both by the local financial advisers and the Government of India and yet Sir George Lloyd had his way and built bungalow at a cost ten times the sum usually allotted for such a project, the only justification given being that the Governor was likely to use the bungalow on rare occasions. Prof. Shah also gave another illustration how if not promotion Government favour in the way of Government House invitations were refused to an officer for showing a spirit of independence. Sir George Fleetwood Wilson out of a strong sense of public propriety, took an objection to the erection or renovation of a particular staircase in the Government House at Calcutta. This seemed to have incurred the displeasure of Lady Minto the Vicerine who stopped sending him invitation for Viceregal functions.

DIVISION OF FINANCES.

Prof. Shah then passed to another topic viz., the division of finances resources and obligation of the Central and the local governments. The subject of Provincial Finance was an important one. Properly conducted it would be conducive to provincial as well as national good. But handled as it was, it gave no satisfaction either to the Central Government or to the Provincial Governments and they had recently the edifying spectable of the Governor of Bombay making a long wail over the provincial contribution of Bombay and an equally edifying spectacle on the part of Government of India on another occasion. Prof. Shah then dwelt on the history of the development of system that was responsible for this provincial contributions. Government of India had at the beginning a common purse and the Provincial Governments had necessarily to obtain sanction for every item of expenditure. This system was resented by Governors of the type of Lord Sydenham. The old system though hard on provinces had one great advantage of a centralized responsibility. When the Central Government saw the necessity of the gradual separation of finances and made over certain heads of expenditure to provincial governments with a provision of certain heads of revenue to meet those expenses, then came the Meston Settlement and the Reforms whereby Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Forests and Registrations were handed over to the provinces the Government of India reserving to itself Income Tax, Opium, Customs and Salt Tax. There was thus a complete division of functions, the Government of India taking the responsibility of maintaining the Public Debt of India the Military Defence. maintenance of all-India Services and the running of the Commercial Departments like Railways the Post Offices and such other things. The Government of India had thus taken responsibility of running so to speak dead weight departments with the result that there was deficit in its budget. To meet this deficit the Government of India had to saddle the provinces with burden of provincial levy. These contributions in their turn acted as dead charges on the revenues of the provinces. Added to this was the inequitable and unequal contributions demanded from provinces in respect of the sources of their revenues.

Continuing, Prof. Shah dwelt at great length on the injustice of the Meston Settlement towards Bombay Presidency.

INJUSTICE TO BOMBAY.

Passing from the injustice done to Bombay Prof. Shah turned his attention to the legacy of accumulated indebtedness left by these provincial contributions and referred to the latest Budget where at last the remission of provincial contribution was in sight. Even when the question of remission came, Sir Basil Blackett had acted unjustly towards Bombay. By virtue of the interpretation of the Devolution Rules and by the showing a soft corner to Bengal, they have denied to Bombay even what was Bombay's just due. Not only that, if Sir Basil Blacket could not show any favour to Bombay in the matter of remission surely he could have shown his good intentions by reducing or doing away with the Cotton Excise Duty that was killing the premier industry of Bombay and of India.

Continuing, Prof. Shah said that though he was not an admirer of provincial autonomy, he still advocated by separation of the purse. He advocated the method of confining the resources of the Government of India to the producing departments and leave all the items of revenue to the provinces. Another thing that was equally important was the absolute necessity of reducing the expenditure of the Central Government.

Proceeding, Prof. Shah said that another most important item where they must apply axe was the unpardonably high salaries of the non-Indian officers. These high salaries suggested another mischief in that the Indians when they were appointed to the posts quite naturally expected the same salaries. The true Indianisation of services meant that Indians shall serve their country cheaper, more honestly and more efficiently than the alien officers. But that was impossible unless they cut the salaries of the posts irrespective of the holders of the posts. Otherwise it would amount to penalising Indians in their own land.

Prof. Shah then referred to the abuses of the artificially controlled exchange policy and the drain of Home charges on the Indian Exchequer.

Prof. Shah rounded off his lecture by saying that India had unlimited resources and inspite of disadvantages historical and otherwise was still a great country and would continue to be great in future and he hoped that by safeguarding their financial system and building up their resources they would certainly **revive her past.**

Mr. K. K. Suntoke then moved a vote of thanks to Prof. Shah.

A CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY.

Mr. Pothan Joseph in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. S. R. Bomanji said that Prof. Shah was profusely thanked and he rose to thank Mr. Bomanji because it was on very rare occasions that they found that the deductions of a Professor found favour with such a distinguished captain of industry as Mr. S. R. Bomanji.

Mr. Joseph remarked that most of the people interested in finance were not unlike Mark Twain who when visiting England found that the bank rate had been raised from 3 to 4 per cent. He made enquiries and was told that a high bank rate would draw gold to the Bank of England. Excited by the idea Mark Twain promptly borrowed £30 at 6 p. c. interest and he went about daily affirming that he had put up the bank rate and that he was attracting all the gold into his accounts (loud laughter). Not many among the audience were better than Mark Twain (cries of "No, no"). ("Think of yourself.") "Yes."

Mr. Joseph said that the right place for Prof. Shah was in the Assembly. Officials thought that they could swallow him, which reminded Mr. Joseph of a story about Curran, the famous Irish lawyer. A corpulent counsel noticed his spare physique and remarked that he could put him into his pocket. (Laughter). In the case of Prof. Shah if Government thought they could swallow him up they would find more brains in their throat than in their head. (Loud laughter).

Continuing, Mr. Joseph referred to the Book of Revelations and said how a man who read it and could not understand it declared that either it made a man mad or left him mad. Indian Finance was a subject as obscure and exasperating. But it could be said of Prof. Shah that after taking them through this intricate problem of finance he had come out very lucid enthusiast.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji then made a few weighty observations.

After garlanding the lecturer of the evening and cheers the meeting dispersed.

MAHATMA AT VARKALA.

INTERVIEW WITH MAHARANI.

ATTUNGAL (Travancore), March 13.

Mr. Gandhi and party have arrived at Varkala. They were received by Mr. Pitt, the Commissioner of Police and other local officers and taken to the palace where they are the guests of Her Highness the Maharani of Travancore. Mr. Gandhi had a lengthy interview with the Maharani, the main topic of discourse being the Vaikom trouble and the means whereby a satisfactory settlement could be arrived at. Her Highness seemed convinced of the injustice involved in the common rights being denied to a particular section of the Hindus but she was afraid that any interference on the part of the State would be considered arbitrary in view of the established custom and usage, the recent High Court decisions and the adverse vote in the local legislature. Later, Mr. Gandhi had an informal talk with His Holiness Sri Narayana Guru, the spiritual leader of the depressed classes on the question of untouchability and the other implications of the Vaikom campaign.—A.P.

EZHAVAS PRESENT ADDRESS.

INTERVIEW WITH H. H. SRI NARAYANAGURU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ATTUNGAL, March 13.

This morning Mahatmaji was presented at Varkala with an address by members of S. N. D. P. Yogam an accredited organisation of Ezhavas. Mahatmaji made a reply.

Mahatmaji interviews the Dewan to-day at Trivandrum over the Vaikom question.

LOOK OUT

FOR

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BY

GEORGE NUNDY, MA., LL.D.

It is yet too early to say how the question will be decided as negotiations are still in progress. Gandhiji had another interview, yesterday, with His Holiness Sri Narayana Guru, regarding the Vaikom question. The Swami approved of the non-violent lines in which Satyagraha was being conducted, and said he would be satisfied if roads, wells, tanks and schools in public places were thrown open to non-caste Hindus in common with Caste Hindus and Christians and Moslems.

Gandhiji leaves for Trivandrum this morning where he himself and the Party will be State guests.

MAHATMA'S MOVEMENTS.

MADRAS, Mar. 12.

It is announced that Mr. Gandhi after his Kerala tour leaves for Ahmedabad via Madras. Mr. Gandhi will meet workers and leaders of all the Parties at Madras on 24th instant. It is understood that Mr. Gandhi will tour in Andhra and Tamil Nadu next month.—A.P.

[MAHATMA AT VAIKOM.

[EFFORTS AT SOLUTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

QUILON, Mar. 12.

Mahatma Gandhi, who is now on a visit to Travancore was at Vaikom since Monday evening at the Satyagraha Ashram and went minutely into the question involved in the campaign. On Tuesday he had a long interview with the orthodox party leaders and yesterday he discussed the issues with the Devassom Commissioner. His interview with the oppositionists covered all the aspects of the problem. He explained to them how just and reasonable the claim of the suppressed classes are, now untochability and unapproachability are not sanctioned by the Hindu Shastras and how Hinduism stands in the grave peril or perishing if the curse of untouchability and unapproachability are not removed. Hinduism, like every other religion, had to submit to the test of reason and he declared he would reject forthwith such texts from the Shastras as were in conflict with reason.

THREE SPORTING OFFERS

Speaking on the position taken by the oppositionists at Vaikom he said they had declined to accept the three sporting offers he had made to them on behalf of the Satyagrahis, which while he agreed might be binding on him, could be either accepted or rejected by them. He pleaded with them at Vaikom to accept any of these at least as a trial. But this too they did not choose to accept. He has made it clear in his speeches throughout that the present Satyagraha is aimed at only securing for the suppressed classes the right of passage along all public or semi-public roads and there are no reservations behind the struggle like the temple entry as was imagined by some. He has declared that he is here not to precipitate in or enhance the quarrel, but to bring about peace and good will among the parties concerned and to bring to an end at the earliest possible moment the fight now going on. He has complimented the Durbar on their present neutral attitude, but he has at the same time appealed to the people to settle their differences and to come to an honourable settlement thereof, without the intervention of the Government.

MESSAGE OF SPINNING WHEEL

He has also been preaching his message of spinning wheel wherever he has been and in his own words he has been considerably distressed to find the majority here not taking in the use of khaddar and its production. As a result of his visit, negotiations are in progess to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the Vaikom question and the state authorities are at pains to see how a solution could be effected. The opinion favoured in the official circles, is that the area now prohibited for the use of noncaste-Hindus should be included in the temple premises and walled round as such. Even Christians and Mahomedans are being kept out of such area.

A REFERENDUM.

Among other suggestions engaging the attention of the parties concerned is an arbitration by the chosen representatives of both the parties to find a way out—an examination by the scholars of Shastric texts and a referendum confined only to caste Hindus to see if the prohibition is favoured by the majority. It is too early yet to say which alternate will be availed of by the oppositionists and whether at all any settlement will arrived at. Mahatmaji is at Varkala to-day as the guest of Her Highness Maharani Regent. I am accompanying the party and further reports will follow.

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1925.

THE TORY VERDICT.

After weary circumlocution, Sir Basil Blackett has delivered the Tory verdict that the reduction of the Cotton Excise Duty, even by half per cent., is impossible. At the time of Lord Northbrook, Manchester was acknowledged to be the source of opposition; now the sanctimonious humbug about Lancashire's neutrality has filtered down and impregnated the apology of the Government of India. Manchester is relieved of obloquy and the Government of India have taken up the reproach as a detail of deficit finance. The shuffle will not delude the people of India, because the reduction of the foul Duty is coupled with the reduction of the import tariff. Lord Hardinge did not make the stipulation while drawing millions, but it is now there. The diplomatic hubbub that the repeal of the Excise Duty is essential for the stifling o Japanese competition, has not weighed with the Government of India. The genesis of the evil had nothing to do with Japan, since it was designed as a drain on the Cotton Industry which if free would have threatened to compete with Lancashire. If the question of the Excise Duty were considered independently, the problem of import reduction which embarrasses the Government would never have occurred; but it ties the hand of the Government who now take upon themselves the disgrace of the Excise Duty. The Cotton Industry pays its share to the treasury in the shape of income-tax; but it is penalised by a duty on production. The impost is drawn as if the production of yarn and piece-goods in India were an objectionable thing like the out-turn of opium and alcoholic liquor. The problem of liquor does not agitate the moral faculty of Government to any desperate degree; but the Excise Duty on cotton-manufactures is considered to be an awful development worthy of manly and continuous restraint. After deep thought, Sir Basil Blackett declares that the duty cannot be curtailed in the interests of nation-building departments. The Government seem to assume that the development of industries is a nation-killing feature. As a matter of fact the growth of industrial development is as much a nation-building enterprise as the investment of money in the allowances of the Indian Educational Service. They seem to think that if money is spent upon I.E.S. inspectors, the result would be nation-building, while the suppression of industrial expansion by unheard-of taxation, is a noble effort in provincial progress.

Sir Charles Innes is anxious that we should give up the question as a pure political issue, but there is still a lot of impurity in it, political as well as economic. Are we to believe that Sir Basil Blackett who could dispense with crores in reserves, who could manipulate enemy ship profits, who could invest crores in debt-redemption and discounting, and who could play off three crores in Persia, is really worried about the solecism of pairing what is called a non-recurrent surplus against a recurrent deficit? His jugglery is certainty equal to a provision for a repeal of the Excise-Duty; only he does not want to do it. Sir Charles Innes emits the cheap and fatherly sentiment that he would like to help the industry in some way short of the repeal of the Excise Duty. For the present we want only a free field for the industry without penalties. Other ways of helping the industry may be discussed afterwards; and that, rather cautiously since the Government have, by another coincidence of course, nearly killed the smaller collieries of Behar and Bengal owned by Indians. Sir Charles Innes relieves his conscience with the opinion that a half per cent. reduction would not help the industry; hence he does not want to give either the whole of the relief necessary for revival or even a spoon-ful out of its cheated dues. If you do not want to pay back the entire rupee, why pay back four annas at all? The recipient would not benefit that way; a pleasant idea for consolation at Delhi and grateful laughter in Lancashire.

We are afraid that the adjourned discussion in the Assembly was, from the official stand-point, a polite and futile gesture. For six days we have been kept in suspense, some saying that the whole duty would be remitted, the other only a part. Now we have it from the Finance Member that relief, however small, cannot be contemplated because it is not big enough. Besides a lazy stroke of economy resulting in crores, there were other means of alternative taxation; taxation of the sort voluntarily recommended by Sir Victor Sassoon in his speech at the E. D. Sassoon United Mills' annual meeting; but who is to listen to him? The suggestion was probably the only feature of an incredible situation. Jute may still be taxed. Sir Basil would not take the Bombay view of taxation because he affects not to have the heart to conceive of super-tax expedients; would it not mean taxation for one industry against another? But the cotton industry is the sole source of an excise-revenue, besides liquor. To press the case would mean an uproar uncogenial to the atmosphere in which the Viceregal Party spend their Christmas diversions; for jute and tea are favoured, while cotton is deliberately injured.

INDEPENDENTS' RESPONSIBILITY.

Assured of five years of "resolute government" in India with the help of the Conservative majority in Parliament, the attitude of the authorities about constitutional reform in this country is evidently not only not to do anything until 1929 but also to utilise the interval for depriving the people of as much of the small liberty they now enjoy. The Muddiman Report, the unconscionable delay in its publication, the still more unconscionable departure from the usual practice of sending to the Secretary of State a despatch embodying the views of the Government of India along with the Committee's Report, and, above all, the amazingly cool manner in which Sir Alexander Muddiman announced in the Assembly on Thursday that the Government of India would come to provisional conclusion on the Reports in August next—all point to a most reprehensible conspiracy to waste time. On Thursday non-official members asked for adequate facilities for the discussion of the Report before the end of the session. The Home Member refused to give any facilities. He was told that as the Viceroy and the Secretary of State were going to confer together on the constitutional question, it was only proper and desirable that they should have before them the views of the Assembly on the important issue raised by the Report. The Home Member agreed that before any final orders were passed the views of the House should be before the Viceroy and the Secretary of State and yet he insisted on postponement of the discussion after the Viceroy and the Secretary of State had met together and come to a definite decision as regards the policy. A discussion on the Report, he contended, would be "useless and infructuous" before Government had decided on their policy. The contention is as hypocritical as it is unsound. If the Government have not come to a definite decision—lack of time could not be a valid excuse because they have had two months and more at their disposal since the Reports were signed—there could be no meaning in the Viceroy's consultation with the Secretary of State. If the contention is genuine, a discussion in the Assembly would help the Government in coming to a proper provisional decision as well as be of great help to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in their mutual consultation. The fact is that the Government have made up their mind and decided on their policy which is to be one of masterly inactivity in respect of constitutional reform. An obliging President has helped them in this respect by ruling Pundit Motilal Nehru's motion for adjournment out of order. The grounds on which the President has this deprived the Assembly of the opportunity of expressing its views on the Reports are both flimsy and disingenuous. The fact that a member of the Assembly has given notice of a motion on the subject cannot be held to deprive it of its constitutional right of expressing its disapproval of a certain action on the same matter taken by the Government. Nor is the attempt to separate the Governor-General from the Governor-General-in-Council anything more than a distinction without a difference. The stifling of discussion on the Muddiman Report is a fresh addition to the series of affronts which the Government have been putting upon the Assembly since February last year when it passed its resolution demanding a Round Table Conference. It will not be the last one if the Independents, despite the bitter lesson, fail to make common cause with the Swarajists in their policy of refusal of supplies until grievances are redressed. They do not seem to have profited by the lesson; for if they had, they would not have yesterday missed an excellent opportunity of defeating the Government on their scheme of debt-redemption with its excessive provision, and of thus paving the way for the abolition of the Excise Duty.

Notes of the Day.

Zaghloul's Success.

The latest results of the Egyptian elections show that Zaghloulists have secured 97 seats and the other parties 98, only 14 results remaining outstanding. The results must be regarded as a distinct triumph for Zaghloul, especially in view of the circumstances in which the elections were held and the frantic efforts made by the present puppet Government to make it difficult, if not impossible, for Zaghloulists to be returned. For, of the 98 non-Zaghloulists returned, there are obviously many who belong to the Independent Party and are certainly opposed to the present Government which is a creation of Lord Allenby. Whether the Independents ally themselves with the Government and assist in the forming of a Coalition Government, the elections have given a proof—if a proof was needed—that the Egyptian people have no confidence in Ziwar Pasha and his supporters who have betrayed their country's interests by playing into the hands of Lord Allenby. But the remaining 14 results may, as is not improbable, give a working majority to Zaghloul Pasha and thus upset all the calculations of the British Government which has exploited the murder of the late Sirdar for furthering aims of imperial aggrandisement. Whatever happens, the next Egyptian Parliament is no more likely to be dictated by Lord Allenby than was its predecessor. Meanwhile, all friends of freedom throughout the world will congratulate Zaghloul Pasha on the success he and his followers have won.

Colour Bar Bill.

That Indians in the South African Union are not yet out of the wood in respect of the Colour Bar Bill will be seen from the official announcement just made that the measure will be referred to a Select Committee and not withdrawn altogether as Indians had been hoping. The Bill is vicious in its entirety and one cannot conceive of any Select Committee introducing changes in it which will render it acceptable to Indians in any way. The only way to mend it is to end it and give up the ill-advised and immoral attempt to insult Indian manhood. For the sake of the honour of White races in the Union and the fair name of the Government, the Select Committee will do well to recommend the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Bill, which, if enforced to any extent, can only lay the axe at the foundations of the Union—and of the Empire. As General Smuts said the other day, the Bill is not honest dealing and there is only one guarantee for the White civilization, namely, honest justic between man and man.

Brn on Mr. Horniman.

Sir Maurice Hayward irretrievably marred the reputation of the Government of Bombay for fair-dealing by the outrage he committed on public decency and justice in March last year in opposing Mr. K. F. Nariman's resolution demanding the removal of the ban on Mr. Horniman's return, in a speech in which the insult of vituperative language was added to the injury of false charges. The Council marked its sense of condemnation of that speech when the overwhelming majority of elected members voted for Mr. Nariman's resolution which was defeated by the official bloc aided by the votes of nominated and *johukm* members. Mr. Horniman subsequently gave an effective answer to the Home Member's speech in the columns of this paper, fully exposing the falsity of the charge without, in his characteristic manner, mincing matters. Instead of making amends for the wrong that he had done to Mr. Horniman from his privileged position in the Council, Sir Maurice Hayward, when questioned on the subject in July last, sought to score a point by declaring that "abuse is an argument which requires no reply" forgetting that the declaration was a condemnation of the speech he himself had made in March. Yesterday Mr. Nariman raised the question again but he found the Home Member entrenched in a position which is the last refuge of a bureaucrat who is defeated in argument. He found him, in short, in the mood of contemptuous disregard of the representatives of the people. The Home Member is mistaken if he imagines he has successfully avoided replying to an inconvenient question. For, by his supercilious attitude he has only helped in making wider the gulf between the people and the Government he represents.

"The Chapekar Brothers."

In our issue of Sunday next we propose publishing the first instalment of a detective story which will be found to be of absorbing interest. The story is woven round the tragic episode of the murder of two British officers—Mr. W. C. Rand, I.C.S., Collector of Poona, and Lieut. C. E. Ayerst,—committed on 22nd June, 1897, in the frenzy of desperation at the ill-advised plague policy of the Government of the day, by three Hindu youths of Poona, the Chapekar brothers. The story is written by Dr. George Nundy, who at the time of the incident occupied a responsible post in the Criminal Investigation Department and was in intimate touch with some of the principal officers engaged in the investigation of the crime and who is thus able to shed authoritative light on the historical episode. It is needless to say that Dr. Nundy, like all story-writers, has necessarily had to mix fiction with truth in his narrative, but it may be safely asserted that some of the incidents related by him, shorn of their conversational drapery, are based on historical facts.

TRUTH ABOUT PATRIARCHATE.

(BY A. P. TULLY A.I.A.)

CONSTTANTINOPLE, Feb. 10.

London papers just received prove, as might have been expected, how one-sided comment there is on the present Patriarchate question. If it were only a matter for wonderment at the lack of accuracy in British Press Reports we might leave matters there but the trouble is that this comment most disastrously affects business between England and Turkey. The average British merchant or trader being a human being as well as a business machine—reads his morning and evening newspaper and cannot help being affected in his business judgment by the things he reads there. When, therefore, he is led to believe that "the Turks are up to their old tricks again" and that Turkey is "provoking war," "persecuting the Eastern Christians" etc., etc., we cannot wonder that the next enquiry that reaches him for the supply of his particular commodity to the Turkish market is treated by him on a strict "cash against shipping documents London" basis and—no business is done! I have just been reading a letter from London in which this mentality is exactly reflected. I can, of course, mention no names but here is the comment. "The position seems to become more difficult every day as in every case various firms who have attempted to do business with Turkey have been advised by their Bankers and other Credit Houses in the City to act with extreme caution. I quite realise that Firms in this country should give the same facilities as the Turks are able to obtain from Continental Houses. The fact remains that these British Houses will not take any risks outside the advice they get, and the Department of Overseas Trade are strongly advising all prospective Firms who are thinking of entering the Turkish market that the only safe method of doing business with Turkey to-day is on the F.O.B. basis."

The facts of the expulsion of the Greek Patriarch from Constantinople are extremely simple and it is impossible to understand the storm and hysteria of the Greek protests except on the theory—which is obviously true—that the Greeks are still determined to try to keep a hold on Turkish internal matters and that they are furious at Angora calmly carrying out the arrangements of the Convention for the Exchange of Populations. Exaggeration and inaccuracy in any form in the end defeats its own object. For this reason, therefore, if for no other (putting matters on an extremely low level) I have always endeavoured to be most moderate and careful in all my journalistic efforts. I can therefore assure readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" that the Patriarchate incident simply boils down to this. A new Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church had to be elected. Turkey had agreed at Lausanne to the continued existance of the Patriarchate in Constantinople "as an institution. At the same time a Convention had been come to for the "obligatory" exchange of Greeks in Turkey and Moslems in Greece with the exception of the Moslems of Western Thrace and such Greeks as "established" themselves in Constantinople *before* 1918. Furthermore an International Commission (with Turkish, Greek and Neutral Delegates,) was to decide on the exchangeability or otherwise of individuals. The "dossier" of Mgr. Constantin Araboghlou duly came before this Commission and it was found that he *was* exchangeable. Nevertheless the Greeks elected him Patriarch *after* this was known. When the time came the Turkish Government, after certain delays, took the requisite steps to expel him but they showed him exactly equal courtesy to that shown to the Khalif under analogous circumstances. Angora is certainly not going to make an exception to the Exchange Convention for an individual Greek. If, as is stated, there is only one Greek "Metropolitan" who is not exchangeable that is the Greeks' look-out. They have had plenty of time to create or elect others. They simply chose to try and force Angora's hand on a matter in which Angora could make no exceptions. The very extent of the Greek fury shows how wise Angora is to tolerate no outside interference in internal questions. In spite of all this the Turks are quite calm. Fethy Bey is firm but moderate. All the whoops and yells come from the Greeks. All the talk about "persecution of the Christian Churches," "Allied Action" to coerce Turkey", etc., "mobilization of new classes", etc., have fallen extremely flat. In spite of the favourable attention given to each silly version from Greek sources, the British Press seems determinated to discourage any war-like operations and Greece alone is in no condition to undertake a second war against the Turkish Republic.

In fact at the time of writing the whole matter has fizzled down to a matter of "Notes" and "Appeals to the League of Nations" etc., and Greek military measures have apparently dissolved back into nothingness. Really, to sum up, the Turkish side has been logical action without fuss or excitement. The Greeks have indulged in hysteria and fanaticism over a purely concrete question of the exchangeability of an individual. Turkey has 'not' abolished the Patriarchate as an institution and has no intention of doing so so long as it does not occupy itself with political matters. And, as the saying is "That's that."

PT. MOTILAL'S MOTION RULED OUT.

NO DISCUSSION ON MUDDIMAN REPORT.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INDEPENDENTS AND SWARAJISTS.

GOVERNMENT TRIUMPHS.

In the Assembly, yesterday, Pandit Motilal's motion to adjourn the House to discuss the action of the Government in failing to provide an opportunity to the House to discuss the Reforms Committee's Report during the current session was ruled out of order.

The Assembly yesterday held the longest sitting this session. In the Debt Redemption Scheme, Government won the division by 46 votes to 14. Eventually the Swarajist proposal to reject the whole provision was defeated by 54 votes to 39.

DELHI, March 13.

Soon after the Assembly met to-day Pandit Motilal's motion to adjourn the House to discuss a matter of definite and urgent public importance, namely, the action of the Government in failing to provide an opportunity to the House to discuss the Reforms Committee's report during the current session was ruled out of order by the President; firstly on the ground that it would anticipate the discussion on a substantive motion of which notice had been already given by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar; secondly, because the matter referred to the Governor-General and not the Governor-General-in-Council. The House would, however, have an opportunity to discuss the report while voting the demands under the Home Department and the Executive Council to-day or to-morrow.—A. P.

DEBT REDEMPTION SCHEME.

Assembly to-day held the longest sitting this session. For three hours heated controversy raged round the Debt Redemption Scheme which both Swarajists and Independents urged should be examined as it was making an excessive provision. They wanted to utilize the saving caused by the reduction of the Cotton Excise Duty. A difference, however, arose as o the amount of the cut. Swarajists moved a cut of 113 lakhs while Independents moved a cut of 75 lakhs. Independents remained neutral, enabling Government to defeat Swarajists by 47 votes to 43, while Swarajists in their turn remained neutral Government winning division by 46 votes to 14. Eventually the Swarajist proposal to reject the whole provision was defeated by 54 votes to 39. Thus Sir Basil Blackett saved his scheme which he said if tampered with might in jure India's credit in money market.—A.P.

LIST OF NEXT WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Sir Alexander Muddiman detailed the list of business for the next week. The Finance Bill would be taken into consideration on the 16th and 17th and there would also be a resolution moved by Sir Basil Blackett on the subject of Provincial Contributions. Any business not finished on the 17th would be run on to Wednesday 18th. The additional business on Wednesday would be Dr. Gour's motion asking the Assembly to concur in recommendation of the Council of State and appoint members to a Joint Committee on Mr. Sethna's Succession Certificate Act Amendment Bill. There would also be a motion to concur in amendments made by the Council of State in the Prisons (Amendment) Bill. The Indian Stamp Act Amendment Bill published on 7th March would be introduced and motions would be made for its consideration and passing. The Select Committee's reports on Income Tax and Tariff Bills would also be considered. It was also possible that a motion might be made for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Cotton Cess Act. Any business left over on the 18th would be taken up either on Friday 20th or Monday 23rd. Non-Official bills would be discussed on the 19th of March. There would be no meeting on Saturday the 21st.

Replying to Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao Sir Alexander Muddiman said he would endeavour to meet the requirements of non-officials and see if another day could be alloted for non-official bills. Sir Alexander Muddiman here reminded Mr. Ramchandra Rao that there was the Age of Consent Bill. Mr. Rangachariar requested for more days for discussion on demands for grants. Sir Alexander Muddiman said that the matter rested with the Governor-General. Replying to the same member Sir Alexander said that the Government of India recognised the importance of giving effect to the recommendation of the Bar Committee. Indeed they had already drafted a bill but they had not received opinions of the Bombay Government on the report and migt have to re-examine the draft in the light of these opinions and publish the bill by publication in the Gazette. Lastly the Home Member indicated that the approximate date of the close of the Session would be 25th but everything would depend on the progress of the Finance Bill in the Assembly and the Council of State.

OPIUM POLICY.

SIR BASIL'S SPEECH.

Debate on the Opium Policy of the Government of India, initiated on Thursday, was then resumed.

Sir Basil Blackett said ever since restrictions were imposed on the export of opium to China public opinion which had been till recently expressing itself was that Government and people of India were forced to sacrifice their revenue to give up a valuable trade in order to pander to the non-conformist intentions of England. That was the line of public opinion till quite recently. He was glad to find such interest taken by the public, because Government would be very glad to have public opinion, behind it before it took any action in dealing with internal or external use of opium. Sir Basil explained that throughout British India apart from certain inaccessible tracts of the Burmese frontier cultivation of opium was regulated by Act and was permitted only under license. The total area to be sown was fixed by the Government from year to year and with the exception of the Punjab where people were allowed to plant a small area with poppy and sell opium direct to licensed vendors, the cultivator was bound to sell the whole of his produce to Government at a fixed rate.

Continuing, Sir Basil said:—The general policy of the local Government could be summed up as getting the maximum revenue on minimum consumption. Thus in 1910-11 the excise revenue from opium was Rs. 164. 87 lakhs from the consumption of 12,530 maunds while in 1922-23 the revenue increased to 250 lakhs from consumption of only 7666 maunds. Thus while revenue had increased by more than fifty per cent during these years consumption had gone down by very much than half. He then gave figures of decrease in consumption province by province. In the case of Bombay for instance it had decreased from 1436 maunds in 1910-11 to 918 maunds in 1923-24, in the case of Assam had decreased from 1511 maunds to 911, the total consumption in all Provinces had decreased from 1253 maunds in 1910-11 to 7406 maunds in 1923-24. This showed a very appreciable reduction. The Finance Member next dwelt on the most stringent restrictions that were imposed.

GOVERNMENT POLICY ATTACKED.

Pandit Malaviya in a vigorous speech attacked the Government of India's policy. It was the duty of the Government of India, he said, to adopt a new policy which would be followed by the Provincial Governments who were their agents.

Sir Basil Blackett:—No, they have Provincial Autonomy.

Pandit Malaviya:—When we have Provincial Autonomy, I may not have to waste my time in reviewing the Government policy. The evil which opium has wrought on men women and children is so great that the situation calls for urgent reform. Already improvement has set in Assam by Mr. Gandhi's visit, and the Non-Co-operation movement as the figures of 1922 show.

Sir Basil Blackett:—Reduction that year was due to the reduction by the Assam Government in the rations of very considerable amount and by the increase in the issue prices.

Pandit Malaviya:—Thank you. Making allowance for that I still say that nobody, not even Sir Basil Blackett, will dispute the visit of Mahatma Gandhi gave a great impetus to the anti-liquor movement in Assam. If consumption had been brought down in Assam and in three other provinces the same could be effected in all the provinces of India as well. Proceeding the Pandit quoted the statement of Mr. Andrews that opium sent out of India went to the Straits Settlements where it was sold in dens under Government monopoly. If that statement was correct it was the duty the Government of India to stop the export. It was no argument to say that it India did not export, other countries would.

Pandit Malaviya: Has the Finance Member seen the statement of Mr. Andrews that the American delegation left the Conference in disgust, and India and the British Government did not carry out the contract of 1920.

The Finance Member:—If that is what is stated it is not correct.

Pandit Malaviya:—Does Government know that it was the action of the Government of India and Great Britain which led President Coolidge to call back the American representatives from the Conference?

The Finance Member:—No, I do not know.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

(Further report on the debate on the Opium policy which was initiated on Thursday will be found under the heading "Thursday's proceedings.").

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DEBATE ON OPIUM POLICY.

DELHI, Mar. 12.

When the Assembly met after lunch Mr. C. Doraiswamy Iyengar initiated a lengthy discussion on the opium policy of the Government of India by moving a resolution for the total abolition of the provision for the expenditure of the Opium Department. Mr. Iyengar referred to the telegrams from London about questions put in the House of Commons on this subject. The Earl of

(Continued on page 10.)

BENGAL MINISTRY

REFUSAL OF SALARIES CERTAIN

MR. DAS RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 13.

Mr. C. R. Das is arriving to-morrow from Patna. His arrival is significant inasmuch as the Bengal Council will discuss soon the demands for the grants for Ministers' salaries. There is not the slightest doubt whatsoever that the formation of a stable ministry by the present nominees, Raja of Santosh and Mr. Nawabali Chaudhury, both aristocrats is a sheer impossibility. The refusal of salaries of Ministers is a foregone conclusion.

NOTICE OF AN ADJOURNMENT.

The following is Sjt. Jogendra Chandra Chakravarti's letter to the Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council asking for permission to bring forward a motion for adjournment of the business of the Council to discuss the action of the Government in preventing Sjt. Anilbaran Roy and Satyendra Chandra Mitra from attending the meeting of the Council.

To the Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council.

Dear Sir,

I beg to apply for permission of the Hon'ble the President to bring forward a motion for the adjournment of the business of the Council on the 17th of March next for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit that the Council strongly resents the action of the Government in wrongfully preventing the two members of the Council viz Babus Anilbaran Roy and Satyendra Chandra Mitra, now in prison from attending the meeting of the Legislative Council, although they are summoned to attend the same by a command of His Excellency the Governor and considers such action of the Government as an affront to the dignity and prestige of the Legislative Council. I, therefore, request the favour of your kindly placing this application before the Honble the President and forwarding to me his consent to the same in writing.

Jogendra Ch. Chakravarti, M.L.C.
Yours Truly,

PERMISSION REFUSED

The following is the reply of the Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council refusing the permission asked for:

Dear Sir,

With reference to your notice data the 2nd instant for the adjournment of the business of the House on the question of the detention of Messrs. Anilbaran Roy and Satyendra Chandra Mitra, I am desired to inform you that the Hon'ble the President cannot agree that the subject matter of your motion is any longer a matter of urgent public importance of recent occurrence. It will perhaps be within your knowledge that the President's consent was asked for and obtained to the moving of an adjournment of the House in regard to this question on the 5th January last. More than two months have since elapsed and moreover the Council has met since then on the 17th to 19th

LEAGUE COVENANT

CHANGE WILL ALTER SPIRIT.

BRITAIN OPPOSED TO PROTOCOL.

GENEVA, March 12.

Mr. Chamberlain addressing the Council of the League of Nations announced that His Majesty's advisers after discussing the Protocol with the Dominions and India were unable to sign or ratify it in the present form. He said he had no time personally to confer with the representatives of India and the Dominions, but there had been telegraphic communication with the Dominions. Canada was unable to accept the Protocol. Mr. Chamberlain proceeding stressed the Empire's sympathy with the main themes of the Protocol, but changes made in it were formal rather than substantial. They aimed at theoretical completeness rather than practical effect and accomplished nothing of importance as regards the case for disarmament. It appeared from telegraphic communications that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India were also unable to accept the Protocol. He was not yet in possession of the views of the Irish Free State.

The work of the League continued to be beneficient and promising. Though America remained in friendly aloofness individual Americans had extended their sympathy and service in their generosity. It would be most unwise to add to the liabilities already incurred by the League without considering the neglect shown to the machinery of the Covenant which had already been weakened by the abstention of certain states. The change, especially as regards the economic sanctions, amounted to a transformation. The economic sanction would be a weapon of incalculable power, but the mere existence of powerful economic communities outside the League had changed all that.

CLAUSE FIFTEEN.

Referring to clause 15 of the Protocol Mr. Chamberlain said His Majesty's Government did not desire to relieve an aggressor of duty of repairing damage and strongly held the view that the frontiers should neither be lightly made nor lightly violated. He accepted the principle of sovereign states managing their own affairs, but considered it unwise to embody these generalities in dogmas of inflexible rigidity applicable in all circumstances and all time. He failed to see why the League should deliberately deprive itself of the discretion which all other tribunals were free to exercise in dealing with unprovoked aggression or barbarous war.

Mr. Chamberlain said the second half of clause 15 protected an aggressor and asked whether in such a case the League was to do nothing better than ask money.

ADDITIONS HAVE DESTROYED BALANCE.

The additions made to the original Covenant had destroyed its balance and altered the spirit and emphasis laid on sanctions of military procedure, etc., suggested that the

(Continued on page 10.)

MARK WHAT THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT SAY.

TRIBUTE TO THE "CHRONICLE" AND PUBLICITY.

TESTIMONY UNSOUGHT AND UNBOUGHT.

Insidious attempts are being made to undermine the credit of the "Bombay Chronicle" and question is held upon the reading classes of the City and the Presidency. The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, who frequently has his fling at the "Bombay Chronicle," now recommends that it should no longer be a medium of municipal advertisements!

Municipal agenda and municipal notifications are for the interest of educated rate-payers, the bulk of whom are Indians who read their Nationalist paper.

As self-praise is no more a compliment than mercenary certificates, we would quote the opinion of the Bombay Government, a none too friendly critic of the "Bombay Chronicle." In their Report to the Muddiman Committee, the Bombay Government dwell upon the existing facilities of publicity and political education for the electorates in Bombay. They pay a singular and by no means exaggerated tribute to the "Bombay Chronicle". They write:—

"The proceedings of the Council are reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" and in the Indian press but only the educated minority follow them."—Page 79.

But the educated minority is a growing minority; and the "Bombay Chronicle" has not only been reporting the proceedings of the Council, but it has also been commenting upon them, free from the trammels of vested interests and capitalist domination: it is the champion of the people. That is why it has extorted the encomium of the Government, and that is why it remains the best approach to educated Indians who are interested in politics and Local Self-Government.

While the pique of opposition grows in some quarters, the honest opinion of the Bombay Government refutes all arguments whether of misjudgment or of partiality.

For Subscribers and Advertisers the "Bombay Chronicle" represents an investment and an opportunity.

NO MINISTERS IN C. P.

SALARIES REDUCED TO RE 1.

SWARAJIST TRIUMPH.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

In the C. P. Council the Swarajist motion for the reduction of Ministers salaries to Rs. 2 annually was carried by 37 votes against 28 despite strong opposition from Government. Dr. Moonje, interviewed by our Nagpur correspondent, after this triumph of the Swarajists declared: "Much seems to have been made of the apparent cleavage between the 3 sections of the Swaraj Party in the C. P. and Berar."

A later message says that Mr. Raghavendrarao has declined to form a Ministry and that a Government statement is being issued.

NAGPUR March 13.

In the C. P. Legislative Council the Swarajist motion for the reduction of Ministers' salaries to Rs. 2 annually, was carried by 37 votes against 28 despite strong opposition on behalf of Government, to-day, at exactly 4-40 p.m. Immediately before the fateful result was declared a very high official of the C. P. Government stated in an interview that Government would now seriously think of dissolving the present Council and just test the so-called sway of the Swarajists over their electorate whose mandate they have so faithfully carried. What Government policy turns out to be is a matter of speculation, but the decisive vote against dyarchy in the C. P. Council is bound to silence for the time being all baseless speculations throughout the length and breadth of India regarding C. P. Swarajists' attitude towards the budget.

In the C. P. Council to-day the Hon. Mr. Standen, Finance Member, and leader of the House made the following important statement with the full approval of His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler. The statement briefly is to the effect that His Excellency made overtures to Doctor Moonje, Sjt. Raghavendra Rao and Hon. Mr. Tambe, last night, to undertake the formation of a Ministry, but Doctor Moonje and Hon. Mr. Tambe refused to do whereas Mr. Rao agreed to do so unless and until the Doctor co-operated with him.

The statement is sent in full through the Associated Press. So far as further developments are concerned, I am reliably informed that the Doctor refused *in toto* to co-operate with Sjt. Raghavendra Rao, and hence both the C. P. Marathi and C. P. Hindustani Swaraj groups have decided to throw out Ministers' salaries and a few Independents have agreed to abstain from voting. Whether Ministers' salaries will be thrown out depends upon the attitude of Berar Swarajists who hold the balance. The motion for land revenue with reductions already effected yesterday was carried just now by 31 votes against 27 votes. On the motion of Mr. Joshi (Independent) the House was adjourned till 3 p.m.

MINISTERS' SALARIES DISCUSSION.

Amidst lively scenes and acute tension prevailing throughout all visitors' galleries, which were overcrowded, the Central Provinces Legislative Council reassembled at exactly 3 p.m., to discuss, once for all the much-veyed question regarding Ministers' salaries, which were fixed on behalf of Government at Rs. 3,000 per month each, plus the travelling allowance amounting to Rs. 3,000 annually.

Mr. Sita Charan Dube (Liberal) raised a point of order that Ministers' salaries should so be in accordance with rules and standing orders which provide that those salaries should be equal to those which were paid to Executive Councillors of provincial Satraps. On behalf of Government, Mr. B. P. Standen, Finance Member, changed his original motion and put Ministers' salaries at Rs. 4,000 per month each.

MR. VAIDYA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. K. P. Vaidya, a local Swarajist, who had moved last year the motion fixing Minissters' salaries at Rs. 2 annually rose up and moved his same motion reducing Ministers' salaries at Rs. 2. The mover of this momentous amendment said: "As there has been no change in the political situation during the last year since the time the Budget was thrown out, and particularly as the Muddiman Committee report is not only disappointing and unsatisfactory but in some respects positively retrograde, I see no reason why we should vote for the salaries of Ministers." The mover then moved his amendment formally. Mr. Salpekar, from Chhindwara and Mr. G. S. Gupta (both Swarajists) supported Mr. Vaidya's amendment making out a strong case against dyarchial form of Government whose death-knell was already rung last year, and whose funeral was solemnly performed recently by the publication of the Reforms Enquiry Committee report.

Mr. Joshi (Independent member from Khandwa), withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Jayavant, (a local Liberal member) fervently appealed to Swarajists and opposite Benches to consider this whole momentous question in the light of last year's bitter experiences, and urged that though the Ministers' position was really precarious under the present Government of India Act, dyarchial form of Government should be given a fair trial. The speaker admitted that he was not much enamoured of dyarchy which, according to him, was only a stone to self-Government.

"ASCERTAINING SENSE OF THE HOUSE."

After Mr. Jayavant's speech Hon. Sir M. V. Joshi stated that the placing of this motion of Ministers' salaries for consideration of this House, to-day, was with a view to ascertain the sense of the House whether the House was in a mood to carry on the administration of "Transferred" subjects.

The Home Member thought that Swarajists were too much eager to press questions and also several resolutions before a dyarchial form of Government which they wanted to put an end to. Sir M. V. Joshi said Swarajists who wished to kill dyarchy should not have fought out their battles on the floor of this legislature. The fact that there are clear-cut divisions in the Swarajists' camp, conclusively proved that there was now a real change of front so far as the Swaraj Party's policy was concerned.

The Home Member then attempted to bring home to the House, though unsuccessfully, the evil effects due to the absence of any Ministers, and concluded his speech with an appeal to realise those effects and duly weigh them and adjust themselves to the changing circumstances and varying environments.

Mr. B. G. Khaparde (Swarajist) emphatically contradicted the statement that Hon. Sir M. V. Joshi's propagandist tour in Berar had changed the angle of visions of Berar Swarajists, but on the other hand the Home Member's tour had only brought about additional strength and solidarity in the Swaraj Party. Mr. Khaparde thought dyarchy in all its tempting colours stood condemned that day as ever. As regards the way in which his friends from Berar would vote on the present motion for reduction the speaker very guardedly suggested that his colleagues would keep their minds perfectly open.

The Hon. Mr. Standen, leader of the House, replied to the debate, and while doing so said that it was the wish of His Excellency the Governor, which he was authorised to communicate, that in case reasonable salaries were voted, His Excellency would undertake to form a Ministry from amongst those who His Excellency thought would command confidence of the House.

SWARAJIST MOTION CARRIED.

The Hon. President put the motion to the vote and was declared carried. Doctor Khare (Swarajist) claimed division which was granted. The motion was carried by 37 votes against 28 votes, amidst great jubilation among the Swarajist and ultra mournful attidue among the official circles.

CLEAVAGE MAGNIFIED.

DR. MOONJE ON GREAT SWARAJIST TRIUMPH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR March 13.

Immediately after the adjournment of the C. P. Council, to-day, wherein C. P. Swarajists, thanks to the Masterly handling of the whole situation by Doctor Moonje, I interviewed the leader of the C. P. Swarajists, Doctor Moonje, who said: "Much seems to have been made of the apparent cleavage between the three sections of the Swaraj Party in the Central Provinces and Berar, but in view of to-day's momentous decision, I have absolutely no hesitation to say that if these appearances had not been manufactured for tactical manoeuvring, the whole situation would not have been saved and the Swaraj Party's doom would have been sealed for ever. God is great and the whole plan from beginning to end worked with clocklike precision.

C. P. SWARAJISTS.

DECLINE TO FORM MINISTRY.

NAGPUR, Mar. 13.

The latest development in Government House this morning at 11 a.m. discloses that Mr. Raghwandrao has declined to form a ministry and that a Government statement is being issued now.—A. P.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THURSDAY'S CONFERENCE.

NAGPUR March 13.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council reassembled this afternoon with Mr. Tambe in the Chair. Before business commenced the Hon. Mr. B. P. Standen made the following statement:—

"After the conclusion of yesterday's proceedings His Excellency the Governor invited Dr. Moonje and Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao to see him and discuss with him the existing situation. He also asked the Hon. Mr. Tambe to be present. Accordingly these three gentlemen waited upon His Excellency and put their views before him. In the course of conversations it became clear that Dr. Moonje and his section were opposed to the formation of any Ministry, whilst Mr. Raghavendra Rao and his section did not desire to form one without the support of Dr. Moonje and his section. His Excellency then discussed the procedure to be followed in order to get at

(Continued on page 10.)

LEAGUE COVENANT.

(Continued from previous page.)

vital business of the League was not so much the promotion of friendly co-operation and reasoned harmony as the preservation of peace by organising war perhaps in the largest scale. The British Government expressed the opinion that anything leading to the idea that the main business of the League was war rather than peace was likely to weaken its fundamental task.

Mr. Chamberlain asked why should disarmament immediately follow the acceptance of the Protocol and why should the new scheme succeed when the old had lamentably failed. The Covenant, if kept, would afford protection; "But what the objectors doubt is that when it comes to the point will the Covenant be kept by brute force." This was what either some faithless member of the League of some predatory nation outside would fear and brute force only could in their view give the security they needed. His Majesty's Government failed to see how this would be bettered by the Protocol. While every scheme of sanctions was open to criticism some scheme of sanctions was certainly necessary as without it the League would be as insecure as a civilised society without magistrates or police. His Majesty's Government might be content to say that it preferred the Covenant unamended to the Covenant amended by the Protocol. But they did not wish to be merely critical. They were willing to consider the possibility of approaching the question from the side unsuccessfully attempted in 1923.

Mr. Chamberlain concluded by saying that since the general provisions of the Covenant could not be advantageously stiffened and since extreme cases with which the League might have to deal would probably affect certain nations or groups of nations more nearly than others His Majesty's Government had concluded that the best way of dealing with the situation was with co-operation of the League and supplement the Covenant by special arrangements to meet special needs. These must be purely defensive, in spirit of the Covenant, and in close harmony with the aims of the League. These objects could be best attained by knitting together the nations concerned by means of treaties framed to maintain unbroken peace. No quicker remedy could be found against future calamities.—Reuter.

CHORUS OF APPROVAL.

GENEVA, March 12.

M. Briand after dwelling on the importance of Mr. Chamberlain's speech defended the Protocol which, he said, was nothing but a development of the Covenant. He did not believe that there was anything formal or decisive in the British statement. France, he declared, stood by the Protocol, but she did not oppose any amendment to it. He concluded by reading the French Government's statement in favour of the Protocol.

Sgr. Scialoja, Italy, agreed with some of Mr. Chamberlain's criticisms and accepted the principles of defensive pacts under the League of Nations.

Baron Ishii, Japan, declared that Japan had not yet completed her study of the Protocol. He appreciated the lofty sentiments which animated last year's adoption of the Protocol.

M. Hymans, Belgium, said that he was convinced that the Protocol would ultimately bear fruit.

The South American delegates affirmed their solidarity to the League.

M. Mello, Franco-Brazil, stated that the British statement must not discourage the world.—Reuter.

SECURITY PACT.

DR. STRESSMANN INTERVIEWED.

BERLIN, Mar. 13.

Discussing the Security Pact Dr. Stressmann in an interview with the "Cologne Gazette" said that Germany was unable and did not desire to enforce the readjustment of her Eastern frontiers, but she could not be expected to renounce her rights laid down in Article Nine of the League Statute.—Reuter.

MARQUESS CURZON'S HEALTH.

LONDON, March 13.

A bulletin says:—Marquess Curzon passed a fair night, though his condition is causing anxiety. His general strength is maintained. He had a fair amount of sleep.—Reuter.

NO MINISTERS IN C. P.

(Continued from page 9.)

the sense of the Council with regard to having a Ministry at all. It was agreed that as soon as the Land Revenue demand had been disposed of, the Hon. the President should be asked to take the vote for Ministers' salaries. If the decision of the Council is that Ministers should be appointed His Excellency the Governor undertakes to endeavour to form a Ministry from any Party or group of Parties able to command a majority in the Council."

After this statement was made the demand under Land Revenue as reduced by the Council yesterday was put to the vote and declared carried by 31 votes to 27. The Hon. Mr. Standen in accordance with the foregoing wish moved a demand for the salaries of Ministers. Some members of the Council wanted some time to consider the situation which came to them as a surprise. The President agreed.

EXCISE DEMAND VOTED.

After throwing out the Ministers' salaries the Council voted the demand under excise amounting to about Rs. 23 lakhs making only one minor reduction of Rs. 3,000. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

DEVELOPMENT OF AERIAL SERVICE,

DEBATE ON AIR ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

In the course of the debate on the Air Estimate in the Commons Sir P. Sassoon said that the Ministry was keeping a watchful and friendly eye over the development of the services in the Near East including the question of co-operation of our neighbour Syria *en route* to India. Sir P. Sassoon dwelt on the strides made to ensure the safety of nightflying by means of improved directional wireless, powerful illumination of the upper surface of the atmosphere piercing 800 feet of fog and also by the so-called "leader cable" sunk beneath the surface of the ground surrounding an aerodrome. This was charged with alternating current creating a magnetic field which could be detected on board an aeroplane.

Co-ordination of the Empire defences bulked large on resumption of the debate in the Commons on the Air Force Estimates, at the conclusion of which Sir S. Hoare hoped that the present year would see an organisation of long distance flights within the Empire, firstly between Cairo and Cape Town, secondly between Cairo and Lake Chad, which, he hoped, would be forerunners of many others and show the flag in air over a great part of the Empire.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Captain Bellairs referring to the selection of sites for airship bases in India by Sir, S. Brancker declared that as Commander Burney had increased the range of his airship and now said he did not want a base in India, but in Ceylon, Government's base would be obsolete before the scheme was started upon.

Mr. Burgoyne criticised the sending out of an old airship to Egypt as having no bearing on the fabrics' resistance to hot weather and declared that disaster would follow disaster unless the fabrics' resistance to the sun was tested.

Com. Burney protested against sending of the R33 to Egypt and pointed out the risks in sending an old ship of slow speeds and small range of action.

Sir S. Heare, replying, mentioned that the base selected in India had been selected for commercial and not military grounds and added that in order to make the experiments as successful as possible he had offered to refer Com. Burney's designs to a technical committee. They did not wish to smother possibly a great development in connection with airships by any bureaucratic interference.—Reuter.

ARMY ESTIMATES FOR 1925-26.

LONDON, March 12.

The Army Estimates for 1925-26 amount to £44,500,000 compared with £45,000,000 for 1924-25. The establishment for the Regular Army takes up £160,000 compared with £161,000 last year including the maintenance cost of 4,000 Indian troops employed by the Air Ministry in Iraq. The reduction is due to administrative economics and not to the reduction of the fighting units. There is a shortage of two to three thousand in the strength of the British Army excluding British troops in India which are approximately up to the establishment. Recruiting during the past twelve months has been disappointing, only 30,000 recruits being obtained out of 45,000 required. The Army reserve is 94,000 and the Territorial Army 140,000.—Reuter.

NAVY ESTIMATES FOR 1925-26.

LONDON, March 13.

The Navy Estimates for 1925-26 amount to £50,500,000, being an increase of £4,700,000 compared with the estimates for the current year. They do not include provision for the new construction which is now being considered, but provide for the completion of cruisers, Effingham, Emerald and Enterprise an dsubmarines of L26 and L27, while the construction of battleships Rodney and Nelson, five cruisers, the Kent class Mine-layer, two destroyers and one submarine will be further advanced. The Admiralty is greatly interested in the development of airships in view of their possible value for naval reconnaissance. The Admiralty in concert with the Air Ministry is studying the design of mooring masts in ships which is an important development, and, if successful, will enhance the value of airships for naval purposes, reduce base expenditure and render bases mobile. The personnel of the Fleet is 102 thousand. The Estimates also provide for the resumption of the work of development of the naval base at Singapore which, it is emphasised, is a vital link in the chain of communications with the British Dominions in the Pacific.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN COLOUR BAR BILL.

TO BE REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

CAPE TOWN, March 12.

Gen. Hertzog has informed a deputation that he has decided to accept Gen. Smuts' suggestion to refer the Colour-Bar Bill to a Select Committee.—Reuter.

PT. MOTILAL'S MOTION RULED OUT.

(Continued from previous page.)

Winterton had replied that the view of the Government of India, based on the findings of the Royal Commission on Opium of 1895 was that centuries of experience of the people of India had shown that discretion in the use of prepared opium was, for the most part, without injurious consequences and that the Provincial Governments were exercising control in the distribution of opium. Mr. Iyengar objected to the use of this language. If the Cotton Excise Duty was black this opium policy of Government was blacker. It was a policy which was both suicide and murder. If Government admitted that opium traffic was a disgrace then that disgrace must go at once and not by generations unless, of course, it was the intention of the Government to keep the people emasculated. The other day Mr. McWatters speaking in the Council of State on the resolution of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari said that except for Mr. Andrews and a few other workers there had been absolutely no public opinion in India and that the National Congress discovered the opium evil only last year. Did not Mr. Gokhale raise this question several times and demand that it should go? Did not Mr. Gandhi and other national leaders raise this question several years ago? It was not correct to say that the Congress discovered this question only last year.

Dr. Datta in a forceful speech moved an amendment for reduction of the demand by Rs. 100. He said the appointment of the Royal Commission in 1895 was due not to the action by the Government of India, but to the action taken by certain philanthropists in the United Kingdom and the pressure of public opinion there, indeed the view of the Government of India had always been based on the effect of prohibition on public revenues. Dr. Datta said it was high time the Government of India considered the moral wefare of the public and protected their good name in international affairs.

Maung Tuk Kyi (Burma) supported the motion of Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar. The sooner the opium traffic in India was suppressed the better. The National Congress and other public bodies had stated in unequivocal terms that the present policy of Government was contrary to the moral welfare of the people. He appealed to Government to adopt a policy that would by the end of five years extinguish the opium revenue and abolish the evil. Let the provision for the sinking fund be utilised in part for this purpose.

PLEA FOR CONTINUANCE OF THE POLICY OF CONTROL.

Mr. J. L. McCallum (official) Burma) in speaking on the motion said: Free traffic, control and prohibition were the three lines of policy which India could adopt on this question. The first was out of the account. The second (Control) was the policy which the Government of India was following and that was the only policy for India in the present world conditions. The contention of Government was that the findings of the Royal Commission as valid and true to-day as they were in 1895. No case had been made out for the contention that there was general advance towards prohibition. But the Government of India had also sometimes flirted with prohibition and their policy during the last fifteen years might be said to be control with a view to final prohibition. They had restricted the allowances, decreased the number of shops, increased retail prices and reduced the export enormously with the result that a revenue of 941 lakhs in 1910 had shrunk to 186 lakhs in 1923 and 131 lakhs in the revised estimate for 1924-25. Since the reforms, opium had become a provincial subject and in all provinces except Assam it was a provincial transferred subject. The provinces had not like the Central Government sacrificed revenue, but they had reduced consumption by raising the retail prices. These prices were so high that they were incapable of further enhancement.

Mr. McCallum then examined the results of a policy of prohibition adopted in Burma. It was the impotence of China that was at the root of all differences between India's representatives and the Americans on the League of Nations. The success of prohibition was, therefore, very doubtful in Burma and Assam, so it would be well-advised to leave it alone and continue the policy of control.

Mr. Phookan characterised the policy of the Assam Government in respect of opium consumption as heartless and Mr. K. K. Chanda supported Mr. Phookan's statement.

FRIENDS OF OPIUM-EATERS.

Capt. Hira Singh said if moderately taken opium was a good stimulant. When people were taking 'pans' and pegs, why should they prohibit opium, he asked. (Laughter.)

Mr. Cosgrave said he felt a considerable amount of sympathy with the consumer of opium. People living in malarious parts of Assam took it as a stimulant and it was unfair to insist on the prohibition of a stimulant used by one class of people and not that used by another. Finally Mr. Cosgrave suggested that a representative committee might be appoined consisting of men holding moderate views to enquire into the question of opium consumption in India. He moved a nominal cut of Rs. 100 suggesting the appointment of a committee of enquiry into the opium question. The enquiry must be comprehensive.

At this stage it was already 5-30 p.m. and Sir Basil Blackett said he might take an hour to deliver his speech he did not know whether the House wanted to sit late. Some voices agreed to late sitting while others urged adjournment. Pandit Malaviya suggested the latter course. The President said he had not been moved to close the debate beforehand. He, therefore, adjourned the House till to-morrow when the debate will be continued.

INDEPENDENTS SURPRISED.

DEBATE ON COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 12.

That reactionaryism is gaining ground in Delhi has been made abundantly clear from the two outstanding events of to-day. The first was in connection with the non-official demand for allotment of a day for discussion of the Muddiman Committee Report in this session and the other was the refusal of Sir Basil Blackett to show any connection with the demand for a reduction of the Cotton Excise Duty.

"Why are you irritating us?" queried Mr. Rangachariar significantly at seeing the attitude of Government and many other non-official members were heard to discuss in the lobby the effect of the Government obduracy on the voting on demands for grants. The Independents entered the Assembly Chamber to-day evidently sure of obtaining from Sir Alexander Muddiman a day for the discussion of his Committee's Report. The Swarajists were also more or less of the same anticipation, but in less than a few minutes the table was turned. The Home Member's answers were that as the Government of India would not come to any provisional conclusions on the Report before August, it would be infructuous to have any discussion at this stage and he preferred a discussion in September session. But we all know that by that time the game of bureaucracy would be well up and there would be nothing which the elected members in the Assembly can do to alter the Government decisions as Mr. Sastri declared in his interview yesterday at Bangalore (and which was very much discussed in the lobbies to-day). The bureaucracy is evidently determined to take full advantage of India's present disunion and unpreparedness for the vigorous assertion of her rights. Lord Reading is conveniently invited by the White Hall to discuss "some of the outstanding matters," including, it is stated, the Muddiman Committee's Report and at the same time the Assembly is gagged from expressing its opinions which, the bureaucracy know perfectly well, will be against the majority recommendations, which they are anxious to implement as against the minority proposals demanding complete responsible Government in the provinces and a measure of responsibility in the Central Government. The Conservative Government have chosen this moment as appropriate for a personal discussion with Lord Reading and until the Government plans are well advanced they do not want to allow the non-officials to speak. But the answers of Sir Alexander Muddiman really took the elected members by surprise for they were certainly not prepared for such coldest treatment and Pandit Motilal Nehru instantly informed the President that he would move for an adjournment to-morrow. This discussion would take place at four and after a few speeches including one by Pandit Motilal Nehru on behalf of the Swarajists the motion will be voted and carried thereby passing a vote of censure on Government for refusing permission to even discuss the report. This, however, to-morrow.

A GOOD LESSON.

But to-day the non-officials taught the Government a good lesson (whetner it has any effect or not is however doubtful in the present temper of Government) by carrying Mr. Kasturchai Lalbhai's motion for a cut of Rs. 77,000 for the maintenance of Cotton Excise Establishment. This was because Sir Basil Blackett disappointed those, who had believed in the panacea of adjournment over this question. To Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Malaviya the refusal of the Finance Member to grant any the slightest reduction in the Cotton Excise Duty even as a moral gesture came as a surprise. It was fortunate that this surprise was reserved for them at this stage, for it may have the effect of strengthening the Nationalist ranks in carrying the three important cuts under general administration, namely the Viceroy's Household Allowances, the Executive Council's Allowance and the Secretary of State's expenditure. The effect may also be noticeable in connection with the Finance Bill. Sir Basil Blackett took more than fifteen minutes to say that no reduction in the Cotton Excise Duty was possible. He repeated the view he expressed the other day that there is no legitimate possibility of both maintaining their proposals for the provincial relief intact and abolishing the Cotton Excise Duty and that even if half a percentage was refused by way of the ocular political demonstration it would cost Government to the extent of thirty lakhs, which would only find its way into the pockets of mill-owners and not come as a relief to the consumer and that even this small sum of thirty lakhs could not be contemplated to be parted with, while the running sore of provincial contributions was there. This statement of the Finance Meraber had this implication that there will be no revision of the Meston Settlement which even the majority section in the Reforms Enquiry Committee have recommended to be revised. This was, however, not the real intention of Government. Their chief aim is of course to postpone the evil day as far as possible in the interests of Lancashire and Japan and to obey the dictates of the India Office. Sir Purshotamdas gave further expression to this belief and the Finance Member no doubt readily repudiated the suggestion of the representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay and even averred on the authority of the India Office that if the Government of India wanted to abolish the whole of the Cotton Excise Duty neither Lancashire nor the India Office would stand in their way. But Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas voiced the Indian view when he said that the Government of India did not really want to remove the duty or even reduce it and that was why they were now hugging to the inequitous Meston Award and trying to create Provincial jealousies and kill the Indian Mill Industry. Sir Charles Innes hastened to point out that the mere fact of Government having agreed to adjourn the discussion the other day showed Government's anxiety to help the industry. But what was the result? No reduction of even half a per cent; and this is the lesson which Mr. Jinnah learnt to-day. The non-official fury was up and it found full vent in the actual carrying of Mr. Kasturbhai's cut of seventy-seven lakhs by a majority of twenty-eight votes. According to Sir Basil Blackett's pronouncements, the Governor-General has to restore this demand.

OPIUM POLICY.

In the Assembly on the Opium Policy of the Government of India, the official spokesmen from Burma and Assam made an attempt to justify the policy which the Government of India was pursuing in the matter. Unfortunately Mr. Andrews came in for a certain amount of ribald criticism from both these officials, but was defended by Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar. Mr. Pookhan and Kamini Kumar Chanda. The discussion and final result will take place to-morrow. What Sir Basil Blackett will say to-morrow will be an amplification of the speech of his understudy in the Council of State on Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari's motion.

EXPORT OF MONKEYS.

QUESTION IN ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Mar. 12.

In the Assembly to-day Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh asked whether Government proposed to stop the export of monkeys to Europe, out of respect for the Hindu religious sentiment.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying said, the local Governments had been consulted and the matter was under consideration of the Government of India.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer asked how many applications has the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department received from the members of the Court of Allahabad University, residing at Cawnpore and Allahabad praying that in view of the Government of India, Home Department notification dated 17th December 1924, published in the Gazette of India of 20th December 1924, the newly published electoral rolls for the Council of State in the United Provinces be amended under rule 9, sub-rule (6) of the Council of State's electoral rules and their names entered on them. What action has been taken or is proposed to be taken on these applications?

Mr. Graham replied:

Forty such applications were received. The applicants have been informed that the Government of India contemplate a general resort to sub-rule (6) of rule 9 of the Council of State, electoral rules as a preliminary to the next general election and that in these circumstances they consider that no purpose would be served by piecemeal action under the sub-rule in question at this stage.

Replying to another question of Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh regarding the proposal to add the judicial members of the Privy Council for hearing appeals from India, the Home Member said there has been no correspondence on this subject between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, as I stated in this House on the 17th of February 1925. I have seen with other judges on the judicial committee to hear Indian appeals, should be strengthened.

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS.

ZAGHLUL ELECTED FOR CAIRO DIV,

CAIRO, March 12.

The final elections to Parliament were most orderly. The early election results include Zaghlul Pasha for the Cairo Division.—Reuter.

WILL ZAGHLULISTS SECURE MAJORITY

CAIRO, March 12.

The Zaghlulists have hitherto secured 97 seats and the others 98. Only 14 results are outstanding.—Reuter.

PROPOSALS OF NATIONAL CONVENTION.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 12.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Mr. Scurr who asked whether the Imperial Government would carefully consider the proposals for an Indian constitution prepared by the National Convention consisting of members of the Legislative Assembly, Provincial Legislatures and other public servants Lord Winterton said he had only seen obviously an incomplete press summary of the proposals and he was not in a position to make a statement pending the examination of the Muddiman Committee Report.

BRITISH AIR FORCE.

PROGRAMME OF EXPANSION.

LONDON, March 12.

In the House of Lords replying to Lord Sutherland, Lord Salisbury stated that the programme of the present financial year would raise the number of air force squadrons at home from eighteen to twenty-six. Government was aiming at a standard of fifty-two squadrons and hoped these would be created by the end of 1929 when Great Britain would have 600 aeroplanes. France would then have a considerable superiority as regards army co-operation and machines, but Britain's force must be sufficient adequately to protect her. If an opportunity arose to agree to international arrangements by which armaments could be limited, Government would be first to embrace it.—Reuter.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY.

PARIS, Mar. 12.

M. Albert Sarraut, ex-Minister for Colonies has been appointed Ambassador to Turkey.—Reuter.

BENGAL MINISTRY.

(Continued from page 9.)

and 28th to 28th February and 2nd March. I am accordingly to state that the Hon'ble the President cannot see his way under Section 79 to grant permission to the moving of this motion.

Yours Truly,
Sd. J. Bartley.
Offg. Secry. to the Bengal Legislative Council.

MINISTERS' SALARIES ESTIMATE.

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S DECISION.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 13.

A finance Department notification says that the Governor of Bengal having decided to appoint two Ministers and two Council Secretaries, the estimate under the head "Ministers" has been reduced from Rs. 212,000 to Rs. 202,000—the pay of two Ministers Rs. 12,800, the pay of two Secretaries Rs. 48,000, the of of the Establishment Rs. 3,000, allowances and contingencies Rs. 23,000. The previous motion for reduction sen in under the original demands being not in order, members of the Council are asked to send in revised motions before the 16th instant.—A.P.

SELECTION UNHAPPY.

CENSURE MOTION LIKELY TO BE CARRIED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 11.

The contemplated Town Hall meeting re. the Governorship of Bengal has been abandoned after the announcement of Sir John Kerr's appointment. The Indian leaders are considering other steps to meet the situation.

16th of March has been fixed as the last date for sending amendments to the motion for Ministers' salaries. Sir Prabhas Mitter on behalf of the Non-Brahmin Liberal Party, stated to a press representative that his party would support the new ministry though they were doubtful of its stability. Mr. B. Chakravarty refused to make any statement now about the intentions of his party.

DR. TAGORE BETTER

Two days after reaching Calcutta from Bombay Dr. Rabindranath Tagore left for Santiniketan, where for the first few days he was kept completely secluded from the inmates of the Ashram and others according to doctors' advice. But when the spring Festival came, he could not remain away and joined the festivities. He still suffers from weakness of heart, but seems to forget himself when taking part in the merriments of students. He has this afternoon come back to Calcutta and looks quite healthy.

It is reported that Lord Lytton will leave Dacca on March 12th, two days earlier than the date originally fixed and it is likely that he will shortly pay a short visit to Simla.

NO CONFIDENCE AGAIN

Mr. Nawabali Choudhuri has already resumed office as a Minister. Though the Dacca Correspondent of the "Englishman" reports that his appointment has been well received in Dacca, a Mahomedan M.L.C., who is not a Swarajist, interviewed, says this selection is unhappy and that a censure resolution against the present Ministry will very likely be carried.

"An Indian Contributor," of the "Statesman" forecasts that Maharaj Kumar Srishchandra Nandy and Mr. Rahman will be Council Secretaries.

TARKESWAR AFFAIR

The added plaintiffs in the Tarakeswar suit have filed an objection to compromise the petition put in by the original plaintiffs, the Mahant and his Chela, and Saturday next he has been fixed for hearing the objection petition, when the question of appointing a receiver will come up for decision.—Free Press of India.

ASSAM MINISTERS.

SALARY FIXED AT RS. 3,500 P. M.

SHILLONG, March 12.

In the Assam Legislative Council on the motion for the Ministers' salaries at Rs. 3,500 a month an amendment was moved to reduce the salaries to Rs. 2 as the Ministers did not command the confidence of the majority. Another amendment wanted to fix the salary at Rs. 2,500. Both the amendments were rejected and the original motion was carried.—A. P.

TRADE RETURNS FOR FEBRUARY.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The Board of Trade returns for February show that Imports amounted to £110,147,000 and Exports £69,330,000 compared with £128,907,000 and £69,550,000 for January.—Reuter.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

LAHORE HIGH COURT'S DECISION REVERSED.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council allowed an appeal of Mian Ghulam Rasul Khan from a decision of the Lahore High Court in an action against the Secretary of State for India-in-Council. The case hinged on the dispute whether the appellant was entitled permanently to alienate land for which permission was refused by a Deputy Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, the point at issue being whether the plaintiff was a Rajput. Their Lordships found that he was entitled to the description of Mohal and was a Rajput. The subordinate Judge's original decree in his favour was consequently restored.—Reuter.

"BANISHED FROM INDIA"

MR. A. H. FIELD ON MR. HORNIMAN'S DEPORTATION

A BLOT ON THE LABOUR PARTY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Under the above striking title, a lecture was delivered on Feb. 14, by Mr Arthur Field, at the Aldershot Institute. Aldershot is a military centre, renewed throughout the British Empire, and in this city the Labour Party and Trades Council have conducted a persistent propaganda. They have dared to run, in this stronghold of rural and military Toryism, a Labour candidate for Parliament, and they have some representatives on the borough and County Councils. Among the audiences are always to be found men who have served or worked in India and the lecturer sought to enlist their interest, and if possible their support, for the case of Mr. B. G Horniman, late editor of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Mr. County-Councillor H. A. Phillips presided over a large audience and was supported by Mr. Councillor W. W. Miller, Mr. Councillor Calvert and other prominent local men.

Mr. Field described the history and reputation of the "Chronicle" and at once secured a respectful hearing from the military men present by recounting some of the services it had rendered to the rank-and-file and non-coms of the British Army in India. It was, however, a vicious libel of the late Mr. Montagu, said Mr. Field, that attributed to the "Chronicle" the excitation of disaffection or insubordination among British troops in Bombay. Mr. M. A. Gunnah, Chairman of the Board of Directors categorically denied the allegation, and the further statement that the paper was distributed free to soldiers in order to attain these supposed objects. In fact, said the lecturer, both the journal and its editor were very constitutional and the remotest form that is known in England as "extremism." In India, however, the mildest efforts of free speech and legitimate agitation are dubbed and treated as extremism. Mr. B. G. Horniman had come of a Conservative family, was Conservative when he landed in India to join the staff of the orthodox "Statesman," and was pro-Ally during the war, "doing his bit" and all the rest of it. Nevertheless, he lived in India till he grew to admire and respect the people; he became the editor of a popular organ, the "Chronicle," and espoused the movement for self-government, and he criticised (though legally and legitimately, as it is contended) acts of Government, national or provincial,—of the police, etc.

"THE SAME OLD BUNKUM."

After being domiciled in India for thirteen years, he was summarily deported from Bombay to London in 1919 in conditions of the utmost rigour, he being ill at the time and the city of Bombay in a perfectly peaceful condition. No reasons were assigned for the arbitrary act beyond a formula of the India "Dora," that the Government of Bombay "had reason to believe that Mr. Horniman had acted, was acting or was about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety." No specific charges were made, no proper legal advice was permitted, and no sort of trial was even hinted at. Mr. Field roused not indignation but amusement, when he recounted the machinery of this arbitrary arrest of expulsion. "At 3 p.m. on April 26, 1919," said the lecturer "his bungalow at Worli Hill was surrounded by plain clothes and uniformed police. Detachment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry (Laughter)" were held in reserve near by. Military pickets were stationed along the high road" (A voice "The same old bunkum") The traffic being diverted for several hours." (Renewed laughter.)

All this was for the wrongful arrest of one sick man. The vessel did not sail till noon on 27th. Yet this man must needs be jolted about and stewed-up in a closed ambulance and a ship's cabin, with guards and all the paraphernalia of despotic force. This under a Government which hates and despises the brutal despotism of the Red Terror. The deportee was permitted to see a lawyer for five minutes only and in the presence of the Commissioner of Police just prior to the sailing of the vessel. Although no legal reason was assigned for the act of deportation, the Rt. Hon. Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary for India, pretended to give reasons in a reply in the House of Commons. This was in May 1919 when Mr. Horniman was still on the sea and was therefore unable to rebut the *ex parte* and untruthful allegations. On arrival Mr. Horniman challenged him to produce his justification, offered to submit to an enquiry and to prove the falsity of the allegations. Mr. Montague promised to give a "considered reply," but of course he never attempted anything of the sort, either to Mr. Horniman or to the House of Commons. The allegations were as follows. (1) That Mr. Horniman, in the middle of riots, spread and fanned the flame—this was denied by his Directors, men of all sorts of political views,—they repudiated the charge of their journal ever having fanned any riot or uprising at any time. (2) That the journal was distributed free to British troops in Bombay in the hope of exciting disaffection and insubordination. Another emphatic and unqualified denial had been unanimously accorded to this falsehood. (3) By a sort of half-truth, Mr. Montagu sought to make Mr. Horniman a dangerous libeller of Government and the authorities, but the suppression of the other half of the facts is the complete answer to the charge. Mr. Montagu said: "He opened his columns to an accusation that British troops had been using soft-nosed bullets in the streets of Delhi." That was, in a round about way, true. Mr. Horniman had opened his columns to all regular local reports by accredited reporters. Such a one reported this allegation and it was inserted. The Government, however, denied the report; and (this Mr. Montagu omitted to state) the "Chronicle" immediately published the denial with equal prominence. Was it wrong for a public journal to publish public news from its accredited correspondent? The no disorder or riot in India. Supposing all the silly tissue of falsehoods was truth, why should Mr. Horniman not be brought in India to his trial and punishment? The answer must be obvious. (A Voice: "They meant to get rid of him"). Each Government in England had bowed to the Bombay Government and refused to grant a passport to Mr. Horniman. The lecturer then described the steps taken, backed by influential Labour names and by members of other parties, to g Mr. MacDonald to grant a passport He could have done it, even without a majority in the House (that well-worked reason for all defaults), by ordering the passport to be made out. For the Passport Party to persist in demanding, of all Governments, the grant of a passport to this Britisher deprived of his right of movement in the Empire, and of his domicile and livelihood. Alternatively, that he be sent to India for trial if there were any charges against him. As to the Labour Government of the future, it was their great task to attack, and no longer to bow before, the entrenched power of the Department officials, and their only recognised masters the "bureaucrats on the spot." Labour should dare to imprint even the principle of respecting past appointments; it would be better to make the clean sweep arrangements that were effected on changes of administration, by for example countries so widely Government of India, in its denial of the statement, explained that there were circumstances which could have led to the misapprehension.

REAL MOTIVE BEHIND THE DEPORTATION.

That was the flimsy structure reared, after the action, to excuse an illegal deportation. The Defence of India Act was illegally invoked, for the Armistice wa already several months old, and there was Office was subsidiary to the Foreign Office, Mr. MacDonad's own office. Not so, however, the old bureaucratic game of "consulting the appropriate department" was pursued. That Department always deferred to "The Indian authority concerned," and as the Government of Bombay nodded so, by a succession of communicated "physical jerks," Mr. MacDonald nodded. The nod was a negative nod, as they could easily guess.

The lecturer called upon the Labour different as Turkey and the United States.

A BLOT.

The Chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that the only substantial value of such an address would be their resolution to work without tiring for the removal of such a blot both on Indian administration and on the British Labour Party for countenancing its continued effects. These exiles of liberty in India had their counterpart in the exiles of England, men like himself his relations and colleagues, hounded away from their birthplace and domicile for taking up the cause of the working and labouring classes.

In seconding and adopting the resolution members of the audience brought out some interesting features of their experiences in India and the East. One of these asked the following question: "Whether, since the institution of what is termed Indian Civil Self-government, an Indian Officer sitting near Bombay, signs contracts with craftsman and so-called 'camp-followers' for service at Bussarah and elsewhere in the Persian Gulf;

"Whether the rates of remuneration are published and are known to the British Labour Party;

"Whether the contracted periods of such labours are not exceeded, so that men from all over India, are kept from their families for two years or more;

"Whether any relief can be obtained for these contracted labourers, and the terms of other contracts respected."

The resolution of thanks to the lecturer and sympathy with Mr. Horniman was unanimously adopted, and the lecturer in reply said he would place the matter last referred to before the Labour M.L.A.'S in India.

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BAN ON HORNIMAN.

NO RECONSIDERATION BY BOMBAY GOVT.

SCANT OFFICIAL COURTESY TO COUNCIL MEMBERS.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held on Friday, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

At question time the following question was asked:

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the reply of Mr. B. G. Horniman in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" to the charges levelled by Sir Maurice Hayward?

(b) whether in view of that reply Government propose to reconsider their decision about the ban on his return to India?

(c) can the Government give any idea as to how long they propose to continue the ban against Mr. B. G. Horniman?

Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) A reference is requested to the reply to a similar question put at the last July session by the Honourable Member for the East Khandesh District.

(b) and (c) The reply is in the negative.

Mr. Nariman: Do Government propose to continue the ban perpetually?

Sir M. Hayward: I have nothing to add to my answer.

Mr. Nariman: Will a resolution of this Hon. House affect the judgment of the Government?

There was no answer to this and Mr. Nariman said: I don't want to ask the third question, considering the scant courtesy which hon. members meet at the hands of Government!

HON. MAGISTRATES' FEES.

The third question was:

Mr. K. F. Nariman: Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that some Honorary Magistrates charge fees for attesting documents and that these fees are retained by them?

Sir Maurice Hayward: Government have no such information.

PROTEST AGAINST MESTON SETTLEMENT.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence informed the House that as decided by the Council on March 2 through the adjournment motion which it had carried, a representation had been drafted to be submitted to the Government of India in respect of Bombay's claims in connection with the remission of Provincial contribution. He was circulating the representation and he requested the House to give its considered verdict on the matter at 4-30 p.m.

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"EAST & WEST"

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

"THE RED FLAG"

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

BEES AND BEEF.

The "Butchers' Advocate", a London trade journal, for some obscure reason, inserted an eulogium of New Zealand honey. "There is," said this journal, "no better honey in England, not excluding the home-grown article, than that which comes from New Zealand." A remarkable coincidence has produced an advertisement in "The Daily Mail" which states that New Zealand is the finest honey country in the world.

"The Beekeepers' Gazette" (2½d. monthly from "Bee Publications, Mollill, County Leitrim, Ireland,") gives a "stinging" reply to the meat-trade journalist. The editor, Rev. J. G. Digges, M.A., says that at least a half dozen countries have declared that theirs is the indisputable home of the finest honey. He adds that if New Zealand honey enjoys the sales its supporters declare that it has reached it proves "that one can sell anything if he advertises it sufficiently."

The editor says: "The Butchers' Advocate" concerns itself with copyright receipts for sausages, frozen offals, skewers, dripping, sheepgut, and such savoury morsels, of which so far as we can see only the skewers have any remote association with beekeeping. What induced the *B.A.* to become an advocate for New Zealand honey as against, say, Scotland's best heather produce, we cannot imagine. The relation of honey to frozen offals and sheepgut is beyond us, and between the claims of rival countries in the matter of the World's Best Honey we are bewildered. The Butchers' Advocate, in its editorial, makes an appeal to 'Wielders of the pole-axe. We can but hope that its advocacy of 'humane slaughter' may not induce any of its pole-axe wielders to practise humane slaughter on us, if we venture to suggest that its reference to New Zealand honey is so much nonsense!"

As for myself, I am going to hunt out a back seat where the splashes of blood are not likely to reach,—there to quietly chew a little of the reverend editor's (and perhaps martyr's) "Best Heather Produce" in comfort.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM.

I have received from the Sunshine Publishing House, Engineer Building, Princess Street, a reprint under the above title published at Re. 1/8 post free. This work consists, in the first place of Friedrich Engels' classical work "From Utopia to Science". Added to it is a continuation by Karl Radek "From Science to Practice." intended to prove that the Communism of to-day is, like the "Scientific Socialism" of Engels' day, a consistent development from the historical communism. What is more, the aim of the work is to show that the revolution in Russia for the ultimate attainment of Communist principles, has not (as some have said) a supersession or abandonment of Karl Marx.

This is pre-eminently a work for serious students. It will repay their closest attention. The typographical work is quite admirably executed.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

The Amsterdam International of Trade Unions (I. F. T. U.) reports that it has considered its relationships with the Co-operative International. Resolutions were, it may be remembered, adopted at the Ghent Conference of the International Cooperative last year; but it was there decided that co-operation with the I. F. T. U., must be accompanied by similar cooperation with the Moscow International. Resolutions calling for a meeting of only the Amsterdammers and the Cooperative International were rejected. In these circumstances, all the I. F. T. U. can do, it seems, is to "wait and see." Meanwhile, one must commend the cooperators for their fair and broad-minded decisions.

PRIDE BEFORE UNITY.

The same Amsterdam Federation reports receiving a letter from the General Council of the British Trades' Union Congress, requesting that an unconditional confcrence should be called between representatives of the All-Russian Trades' Union Council and the above Amsterdam International Federation. Russia has expressed its agreement with this proposal, to have as its object the creation of one united trade union International, which could be joined by all the unions, whether at present affiliated to the Moscow or to the Amsterdam International.

People who know the Amsterdammers best will not be surprised at their pompous action, in rejecting by 13 to 6, the proposal of the British organisation. By 14 to 5 they repeated their old condition that the Moscow International must first say it will (if accepted) join the Amsterdam International,—not merely join a new united body.

LABOUR IN INDIA.

It is greatly to be hoped that India will not lend itself to the pretensions of this body, despite its kind references to India—which it doubtless hopes to enlist in its anti-Communist auto da fe. Beside the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Bulletin declares that there exists a "Labour League of India", which comprises eleven unions and also admits individuals "interested in Labour."

THE AUTHOR OF "THE RED FLAG".

A correspondent makes the following comments on a report that a testimonial will be presented on March 4th to Mr. James Connell, author of "The Red Flag" (the Socialist hymn), at a dinner of honour given by "The Social Socialists."

"I have seen in the columns of 'The Daily Herald' that a dinner is being arranged in honour of an old colleague Jem Connell, the author of the *Red Flag*. I and other old co-workers of Connell are outside the membership of the august body which is conducting the ceremony, or festivity, and fear to intrude upon a private function, if such it be. Nevertheless it is with a sort of mild shock that we who for nearly forty years have shared Connell's friendship and his labours should only learn of these honours from the Press.

"My first meeting with Connell, (who even then had already a record, first as a Fenian, next as an anti-Marxist Socialist of the Bakounin or semi-anarchist type) was in days of more clearly-defined Socialist and even parliamentarian principles. It was in 1886 or very early in 1887, not so many years after the formation of the Social-Democratic Federation. Yet already dear old Jem had managed to quarrel with the leading bosses of the S. D. F., not on account of too much parliamentarism, however,—but because the 'movement did not move.' With the object of getting a move on, splits and sects, fractions and secessions, had already started, and Connell was in them early. Tom Mann could tell you of my relations with Jem Connell and with the little group Burns, Champion, Cunninghame—Graham etc., the Trafalgar Square 'riot', the founding of the Electoral agitation, commencement of Independent Labour Party; back to the S. D. F., differences between Possibilists and Impossibilists, and such a lot of confusing things that no wonder he left me right out of his book 'Tom Mann's Memoirs'. Yet I was at the side of Tom Mann in a score of activities, S. D. F., "Labour Electoral", the *Labour Elector* weekly, the Dockers' Union, the I. L. P. We have boxed the compass of all these pathetic wandermgs and twistmgs to get the ship pointed for the New Jerusalem. Yet I am not in his 'Memoirs.' "Now,—would it not be funny if I were also absent from the dinner to Jem Connell! Would it not give me great consolation on my death bed, some century (more or less) hence, to think how virtue is rewarded by one's fellow pariahs' and outlaws.

"It is a far cry from those old days of hard work and hard knocks, hard fare and hard language, to banquets and the passing out of bouquets. Jem always preferred a fight and a drink, to a testimonial or a dinner. But no doubt dinner and drinks will be judiciously blended, and Jem may be happy. "Well,—we of lesser moment may be allowed to look down from the gallery on to the official Socialists of to-day, as the poor sometimes did on the 'gentry at their diversions'. Or we may stand in the street and see the great men going inside to shed their fur overcoats and their oratory. If even this is denied us, we send from our bench or desk a message of our undying goodwill to the honest and incurable Fenian and Revolutionist who did *not* compose the lugubrious music which so upset the anti-Marxian Bernard Shaw, and which is sung with the stirring words of Jem Connell.

Yours in the Cause and in the soup,
AN OLD TIMER.

AN IMPERIAL LABOUR MAN.

The union for Commercial Travellers, founded in England four years ago, has now grown to the dimensions necessitating a paid secretary. Mr. Alderman Fred Montague, M.P., has been engaged as general secretary. The Union owes and has expressed (in words) a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. C. J. Kebbell, who has from the start acted as honorary secretary, a post he still retains.

Mr. Montague is one of the statistical or "research" staff that modern trade unions consider a necessary part of office organisation,—and in that capacity has been working for the Building Trades organisation, which is housed in the same building as the Commercial Travellers' Union. It must not be thought that there is any occult connection between Builders and "Commercials." Some of the latter are, good-naturedly it is true, grumbling that their new secretary is not a "traveller." He started life as a shop assistant and went on the road only for a brief period as a traveller for Mr. Fels. While behind the counter he had been studying to become a journalist, and after the brief experience "on the road" he was employed on the Conservative daily "The Standard", now dead. He then become an "Ad. copy-writer",—when the Great War broke out. In July 1915 he joined the Rifle Corps, and fought in Belgium and France, was sent home to train for a commission which he obtained and which carried him to Egypt and Lower Palestine,—and finally to the military schools at Kantara on the Suez Canal as instructor in shorthand, also being called upon to "lecture on scientific and other subjects."

After saving the Empire Mr. Montague returned to London,—was made Alderman of Islington Borough Council in 1919, and in 1923 was elected Labour M.P. for West Islington. He was re-elected in 1924.

"The Commercial Traveller" (monthly) says of him: "Mr. Montague has the knowledge and outlook of a business man with the training of a student in social history and public affairs." While the printed record does not give particulars of what would be regarded as the knowledge of a business man, or the training of a student in social history, it seems that the Union has secured a good talker and propagandist. If anyone regards his slight connection with travelling as an insufficient equipment, he has at least the satisfaction that his audiences cannot turn on him and shout (the shouts are getting feebler but are still heard—for example in Aldershot, Southampton, Portsmouth etc.) "What did you do in the Great War?"

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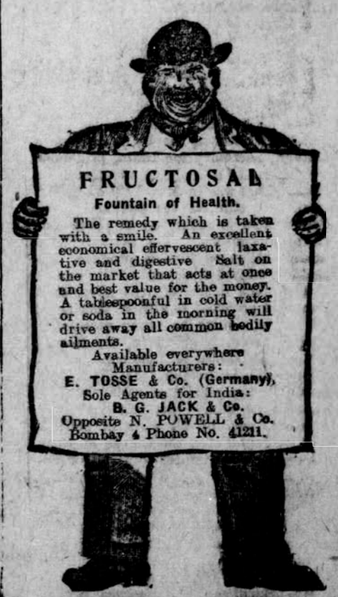

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NEW SCHOOL AT DADAR.

GOVERNOR LAYS FOUNDITION. STONE.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new school building of the General Education Institute at Dadar before a large and representative gathering on Thursday at 5-30 p.m. His Excellency was received by Messrs. K. D. Dhuru, R. K. Oka, R. K. Vaidya and Dr. M. C. Javle and conducted to the disa in the shamiana. After prayer and the singing of a welcome song by the students, Mr. V. K. Joshi in welcoming His Excellency, in the course of his speech said :—

REPORT OF GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTE.

During the last decade of the last century, this Presidency witnessed for th first time the growth of Public Educational Institutions as private enterprises, foremost amongst which stands the Deccan Education Society. The late Mr. Gopal Narayan Akshikar, the founder of this Institution then a lad of twenty, drinking at the fountain of knowledge at one such Institution in Poona during the eighties of the last century, was fired by the enthusiasm of the bank of selfless workers who did yeoman's services in the cause of education in those times, took it firmly into his head to devote his life to the emancipation of the masses from the bondage of ignorance. The poor Masses of India! There is hardly class of people on the face of the earth whose state is so miserable and yet whose cause is so palpably neglected. Of these the Depressed classes, better known as the Untouchables are denied even the Elementary right of moving in society; as to others also gross ignorance prevails among them. It was in the year 1889 that with the help of two of his colleagues Messrs. A. B. Tamhane and G. R. Lele he formulated the scheme of establishing schools in Northern Konkan, the main object of which was to sow broadcast the seeds of education among the masses and opened the Dadar English School and the Primary School, Dadar, in June 1889 and an A. V. School was added to them at Kalyan in 1890

At present the Institute is conducting a Primary School, a Boys' High School and a Girls' High School at Dadar, a Boys' High School at Thana a High School at Kalyan and an A. V. School teaching upto Standard V at Uran. The Vernacular Branch at Dadar, which was started in 1889 has now on its rolls 300 boys. The total annual expenditure over this branch is Rs. 4,710. The Municipal Corporation Bombay pays an Annual Grant of Rs. 1,092 towards the expenses of this school. The English Branch at Dadar which was started in 1889 has now for the last 13 years become a full-fledged High School and has on its rolls 675 students. The total annual expenditure over this branch is Rs. 26,132 and the amount of annual Government grant received is Rs. 8,300.

On the undertaking of our building scheme, Sir Muhammadbhoy Currimbhoy now Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart. J.P. was requested to pay visit to our Dadar centre and was kind enough to do so on 21st June 1924. He was then requested on behalf the Institute to help the cause of the building scheme of the Institute. He was please to express his satisfaction with regard to the progress of the school and the progress of the building work and was pleased to inform us that he would be pleased to do the needful to secure the donation of Rs. 1,00,000—set aside by the will of the late Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy. Negotiations followed and question arose as to who should be the trustee of the donation in case the Institute ceased. To secure the permanency of the gift in case the Institute failed the gift was referred to the Corporation with a recommendation in favour of our Institute. The scheme of our Institute has been approved of by all the executors of the will of the late Mr. Rahimtoola and with the consent of all, recommendation was made in forwarding the donation to the Corporation. The Municipal Commissioner has also been pleased to forward a letter with a recommendation that the gift be accepted by the Corporation and be made over to our Institute.

Your Excellency, we are glad to inform your Excellency, and you ladies and gentlemen, quite providentially we have been offered very generous help from an unexpected quarter. Mr. Janmejay Chhabildas M.A. (Cantab) only yesterday kindly proposed to our Institute th ehandsome donation of Rs. 10,500 on certain conditions subject to the sanction of your Excellency's Government. We hope that your Excellency who has evinced such a keen interest in the working of the Institute will be pleased to express Your Excellency's kind sanction to this proposal. We are also thankful to Raja Bahadur Pratapgir Narsing Girji for having kindly offered a donation of Rs. 12,000 to our building fund in favour of a hall to be named after his beloved father. We most respectfully request Your Excellency to be pleased to announce these two donations publicly and crave Your Excellency's permission to allow me to read out the list of donations offered to our Institution in addition to those printed in our last appeal. We take this opportunity to thank all donors for their kind and generous help.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then laid the foundation stone and declared it well and truly laid midst cheers. Replying to the address of Mr. Joshi, in the course of his speech he said :—

"From what I have heard of the work of your Institute, I am satisfied that it is proceeding on the right lines, and that it performing a very useful service for the people of Dadar, as well as of the other places where branches managed by the Institute have been established. I congratulate you on the excellent site which you have secured for your new building, and on the very generous donations which you have received towards its construction. It was only yesterday that I was informed of the very handsome offer of the trustees of the will of the late Mr. Chabildas Laloobhoy. I understand that this donation may require the formal sanction of the Advocate General, and perhaps of the High Court and the Government of Bombay, and I hope that the managers of the Institute will be able to avail themselves of this very generous offer, and that no legal or other obstacles will come in the way. Personally, I can only say that if any question in connection with this donation comes before me officially, shall do all that lies in my power to remove any difficulties that may present themselves. I also wish to congratulate Raja Bahadur Girji on the valuable assistance which he has so kindly offered to your Society, and hope that these excellent examples will be followed by those who are able to do so, and who are convinced as I am, of the excellent work which is being performed by the Institute.

The founder of the General Educational Institute who has been alluded to as the father of mass education, little thought, when he first made his strenuous efforts in 1889, that Dadar would develop as it has done, and could not have realised the demand which would, in 36 years, be made for the education of so many among the masses. His efforts, followed, as they have been by those who helped and followed him, for such education, into which no consideration of caste or creed has ever entered have had great results, and I do consider that the present generation should do all that lies in its power to build on the foundation which Mr. Gopal Narayan Akshikar so well and truly laid. It is no use any of us talking about the uplift of the masses unless those masses are afforded the opportunity of education—which is the first and essential step towards the advancement of any individual or community; and it is because I realise to the full the vital necessity of education that I regret so much circumstances, which I will not deal with now, make it impossible, at any rate at present for the Bombay Government to give that financial assistance which is, in my opinion, not only desirable, but necessary if the Presidency is to advance as it can and as it should.

Until adequate funds are available, an such funds cannot be found in sufficient amount until Bombay is given its fair share of the revenue which it raises itself, we must rely to a very large extent on private effort, and it is for this reason that I welcome the generosity of your donors, and that I hope that the work of this Institute will continue to prosper, as it has done in the past, and will continue to earn the practical support of the citizens of Bombay.

The Governor was then garlanded and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to His Excellency proposed by Mr. R. K. Vaidya and seconded by Dr. M. C. Javle, which was carried with acclamation. His Excellency in reply said it would be fitting to mark the occasion by giving one-day holiday to the students, a suggestion which was receieved with cheers by the students.

MYSORE JAIN CONFERENCE.

SIR HUKUMCHAND PRESIDES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HASSAN, Mar. 12.

The Mysore Jain Conference opens on Saturday morning under the presidency of Sir Swarupchand Hukumchand the well-known merchant prince of Indore, who arrives to-morrow morning. H. H. Maharaja of Mysore opens the Conference and arrives from Mysore to-morrow evening. The Conference will be held in the mammoth pavillion at Sravanabelagoa, which is an important pilgrim centre for the Jains and this time *Abhishekam* or bathing ceremony of the colossal idol of Shri Gomatesvara Swamy, 57 feet high is to be observed on Sunday. Prominent Jains, who have arrived are Mr. Gurumukroy Sukhanand of Bombay, Rao Bahadur Sakichand of Patna. Others are expected tomorrow.

KOLAHPUR KIDNAPPING CASE.

HEARING OF APPEAL.

It will be remembered that a sensational case of kidnapping was heard some time ago by Rao Bahadur Chaugla. The case ended in the conviction of the accused, Nana and Kaka Khochiker. We understand that the accused have filed an appeal against the decision of the learned trial Judge. The appeal will be heard by a Bench consisting of Rao Saheb D. D. Sontake and Rao Saheb Mali. Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao of Bombay and Mr. Desai of Bijapur have been engaged by the Appellants and the Crown will be represented by Sir Thomas Strangman and the Hon. Mr. R. P. Karandiker of Satara. The case is a sensational one and has aroused considerable local interest specially because certain allegations are made against some prominent officials of the State. It is understood that the help of Rao Bahadur, Page an officer in the C.I.D. (now on leave, preparatory to retirement) is also engaged in the conduct of the case.

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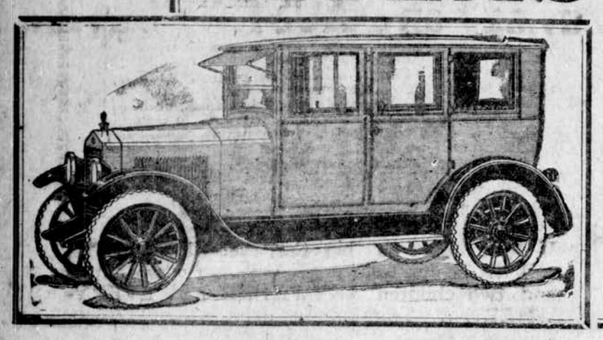

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TEXTILE WORKERS IN JAPAN AND INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. N. N. Wadia on behalf of the Mill-owners' Association of Bombay has tried to paint and colour a very black and horrid picture of labour conditions in Japan which is competing unfairly with the Indian cotton industry; Mr. Wadias source of information—is, as stated by him an article which appeared in the London "Times" in last October. The "Labour Gazette" of Bombay also has published an extract from the "Times" of 2nd August; but it does not support Mr. Wadia in his overdrawn picture of labour conditions in Japan.

The Factory Law of 1911 in Japan has fixed the hours of work at 12 per day; but employees can obtain an extention on showing cause. Night work is also controlled. Old Age Pensions have been in existence since 1875 and there is now provision for workmen's compensation and insurance.

We also find that children under 14 years age are prohibited from working in the industry, by a law which was enacted in March 1923; while under the Indian Factory Act children above 12 can be employed without any impunity.

Mr. Wadia also complains about the low rate of wages in Japan; but no reference has been made by him to any statistics; the following statistics—as regards wages in Japan published in the 'Japan Chronicle' of 30th July 1924 will prove instructive and disillusion Mr. Wadia and others of his type:—

1914	100
1920	284
1922	319
1923	321
1924	331

The rise in wages in Japan has been more than 300; during the last ten years. Can Mr. Wadia even claim—that the textile workers have been treated so generously and handsomely by their employers in India?

Mr. Wadia has conveniently omitted any reference to the housing conditions of the textile workers in Japan and India. Mr. Wadia and the Bombay mill-owner's, know on what vulnerable and delicate ground they stand; and dare not even make any claim of better housing conditions in India. With Bombay as "an easy first in the slumes of the world"—the Bombay mill-owners have no face—to claim—that the housing conditions of the textile workers are better and more satisfactory in India, than in Japan.

The comparison of labour conditions in Japan and India will not prove unfavourable to Japan; the menance of unfair competition, is more imaginative and panicky; and whatever concessions and removal of grievances are due to the cotton industry in India—should be judged independantly of the claim of better conditions of Indian labour, on which, Mr. Wadia and others of his thinking want to base their claim. It would have been far better and prudent, if the Mill-owners' Association had supported their demands for removal of the excise duty, on more stable and strong grounds—than the present one, of unfair Japanese competition.

The labour conditions in India are extremely unsatisfactory and undesirable; and the textile worker's lot-even as amongst Indian workmen—is most unsatisfactory and undesirable. It is but fair and reasonable—that the mill-owners' demand for the removal of excise duty—ought to have been coupled with a promise and hope of better conditions of work both as regards wages and hours of work, for the textile workers. It is absolutely essential in the interest of the people at large—that fair conditions of work should be first guaranteed to the textile workers, before the Nation is asked to commit itself to greater sacrifice and further financial burdens, for the stability of the cotton industry in India.—Yours, etc.

R. S. RUIKER.

Nagpur, March 6.

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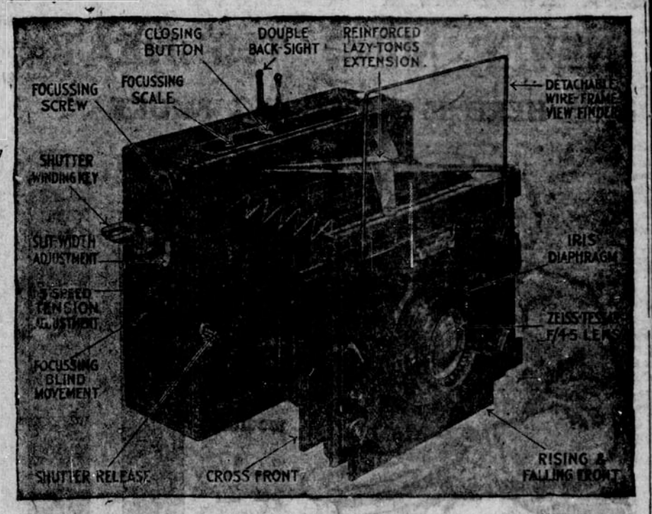

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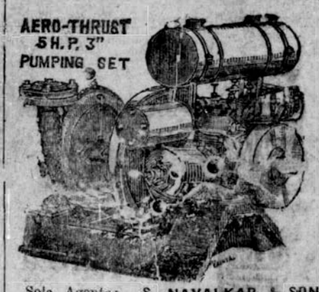

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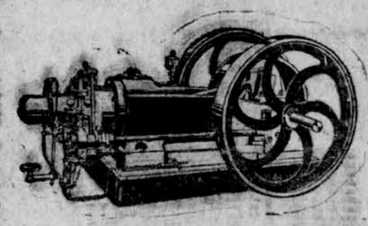

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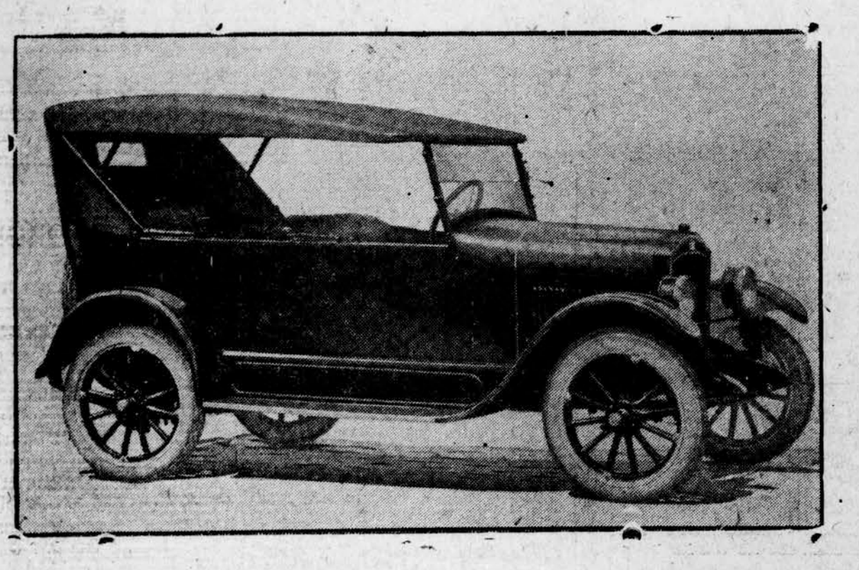

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